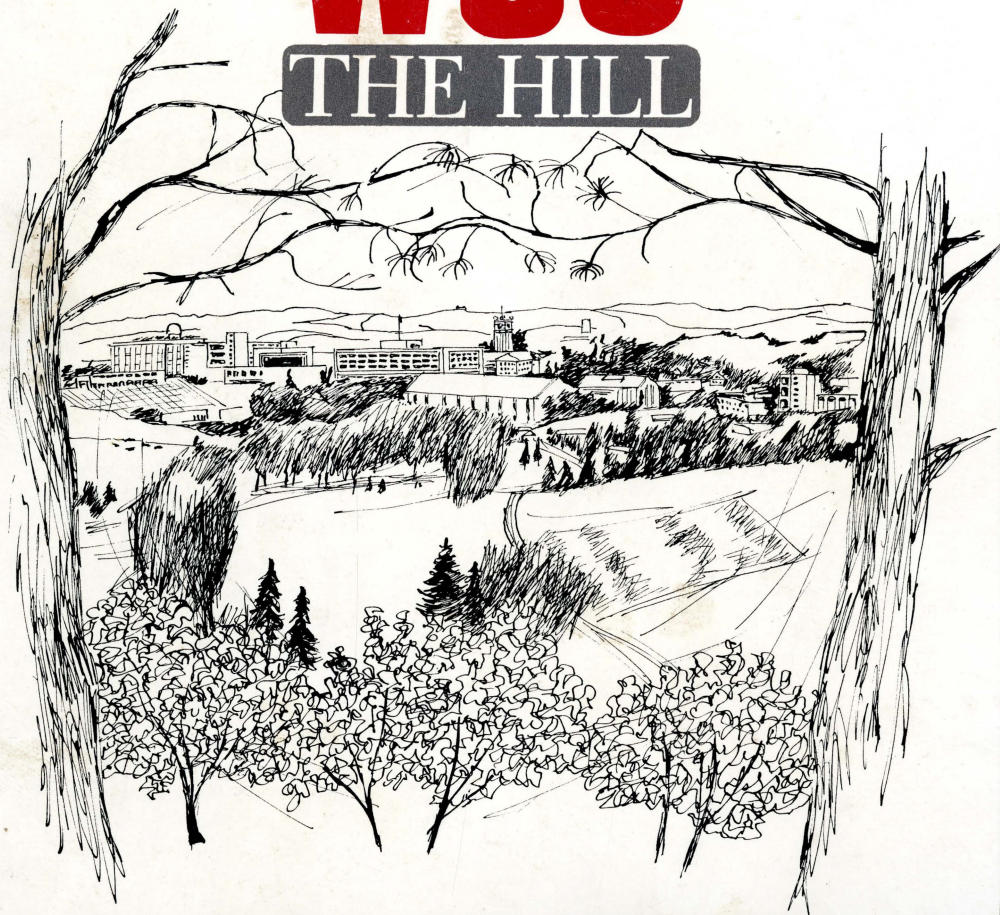


WSU

THE HILL





WSU

THE HILL

*A collection of pen-and-ink illustrations and an essay
highlighting seventy-five years
in the history of Washington State University*

Illustrations and Design by Richard S. Thornton

Historical Text by Sally Adams

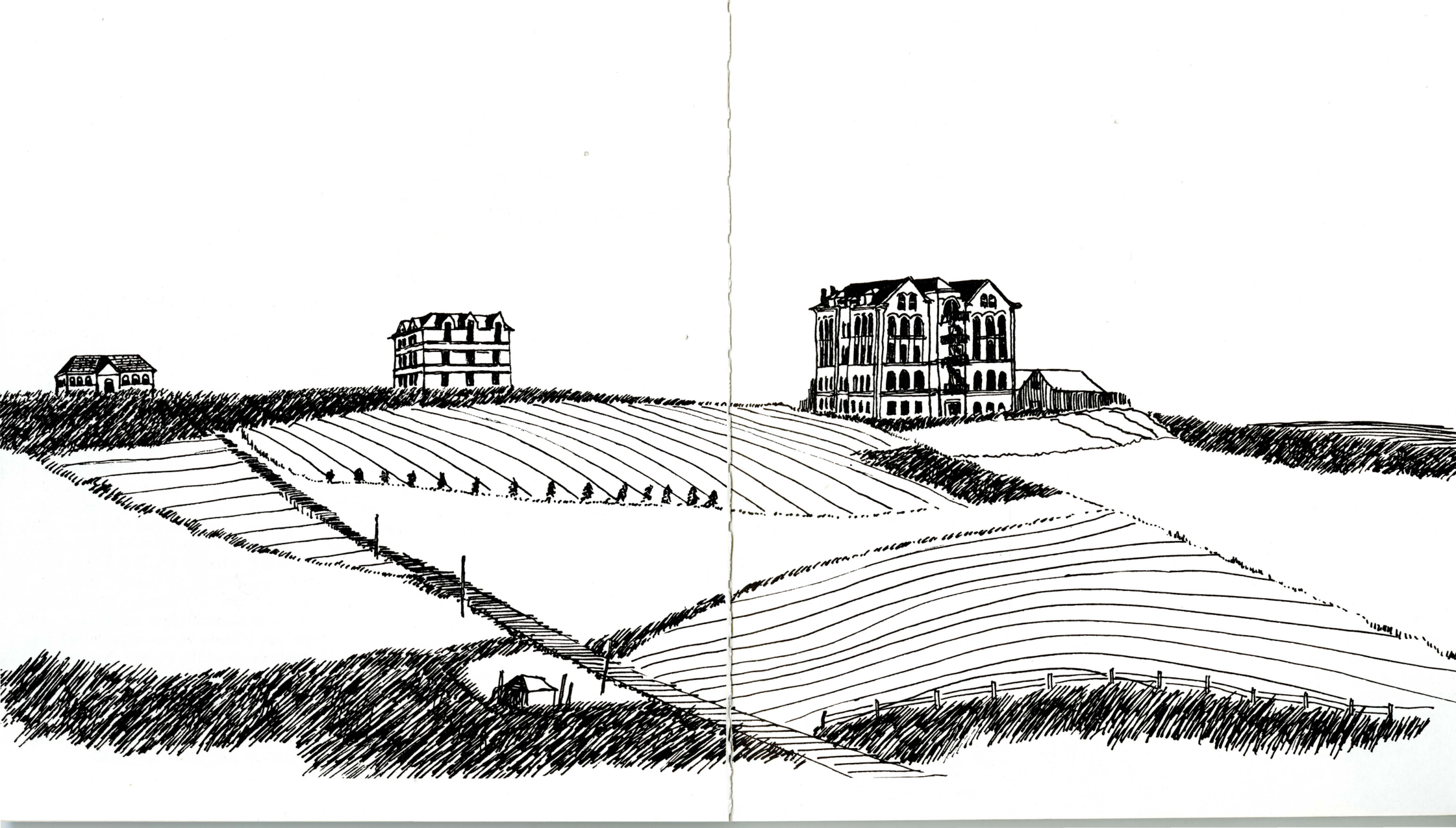


A COLD WIND swept across the high hill covered with virgin Palouse grass. A few hundred residents lived in the valley below in the community formerly known as Three Forks. The village had been renamed Pullman in hopes that the sleeping car magnate would contribute to its financial well-being. The hoped-for recognition had not materialized so citizens busily went their own ways, engaged in those enterprises which supported the vast farming area surrounding the little town.

If you had stopped one of these citizens at the intersection of Main and Grand streets, pointed at the barren hill east of town, and told him that his grandchildren and great-grandchildren some day would view the hillside as an outstanding intellectual center of the Pacific Northwest, he undoubtedly would have shaken his head

OPPOSITE: *Pullman in 1885.*

OVERLEAF: *The campus, 1893; the "crib," old College Hall, old Ferry Hall.*



and muttered derogatory words about your mental state.

“Well, anything is possible,” he might have said. “The West is forward-looking and Pullman keeps up with any community. One of those agricultural schools like they have in the Middle West would be a good thing. But a university with thousands of students. . . . Not very likely.”

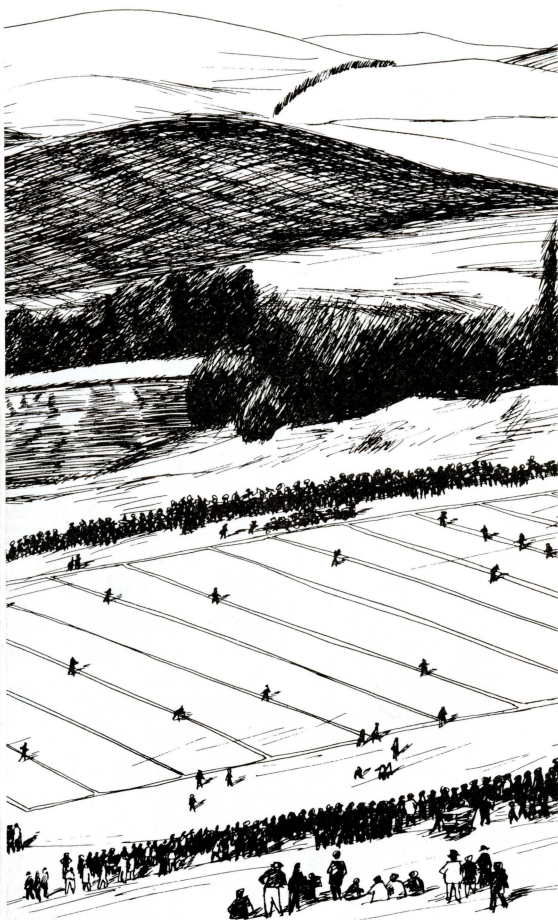
It was January, 1890. A month earlier Washington had been admitted to statehood, and the legislature had begun to take those steps which would transform it from territorial backwardness. One of its first acts would be setting in motion the necessary legislative machinery to enable the state to participate in the benefits of the Land-Grant Act of 1862. From the very first, citizens of Washington demonstrated an extraordinary concern for education of their children—education extending from primary grades through college.

A bill, introduced by Representative W. S. Oliphant of Pomeroy, was the organic act for the State Agricultural College and School of Science. It became law on March 28, 1890; today’s Washington State University was born.

Washington State University, like all its sister land-grant institutions, owes its existence to the Land-Grant Act. Under the terms of this federal legislation, each state was to receive a land grant to support the

Main and Grand Streets, 1900; campus in the background.





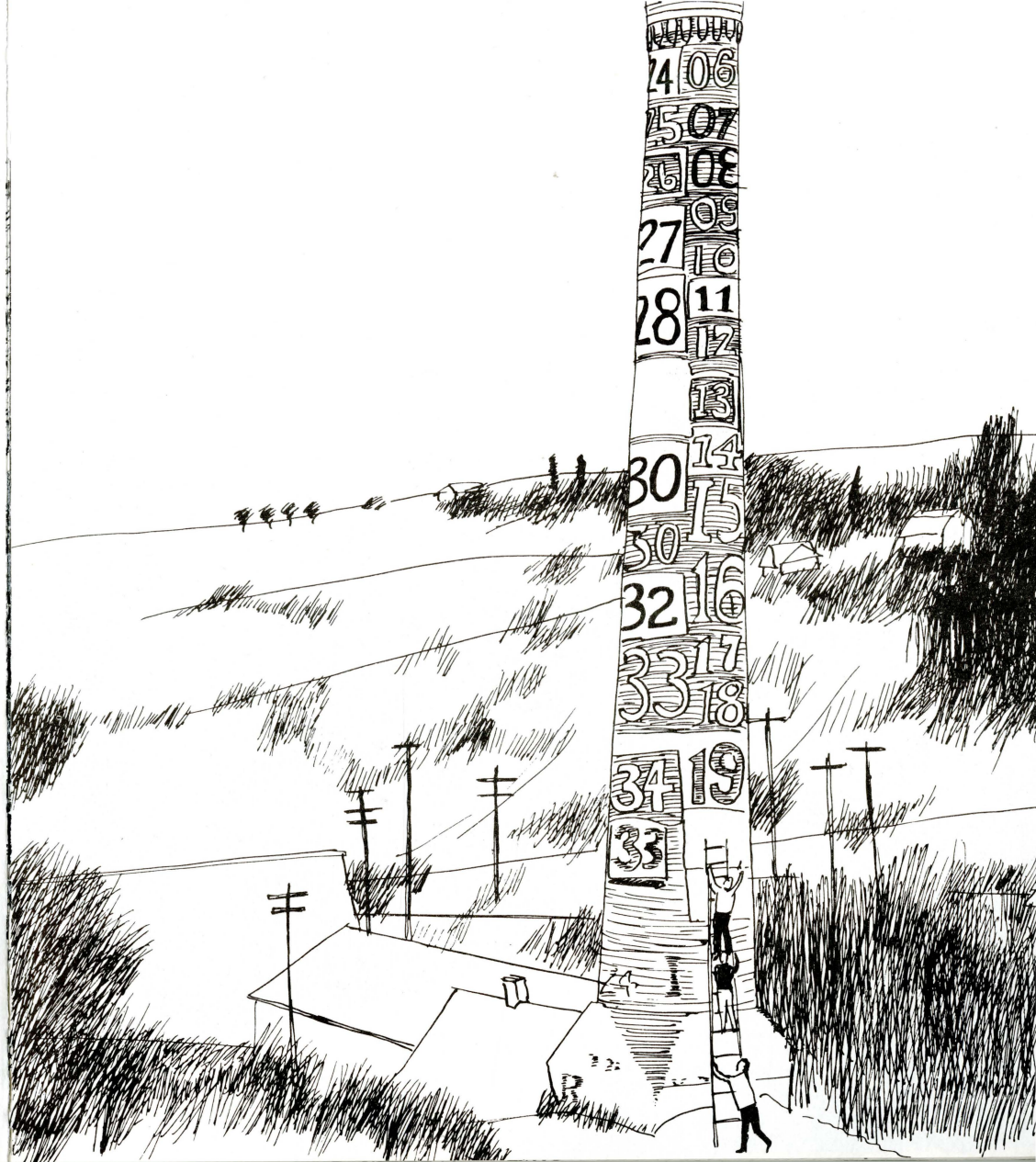
instructional activities of a college. The act fulfilled a long-cherished plan of Senator Justin A. Morrill of Vermont who believed that all children, not just those from wealthy families, should have the opportunity for a college education. In addition, he believed that colleges should not confine their instruction to the classics and to the professions but rather should be equally concerned with educating people for other careers including those of farming and manufacturing. Thus the key clause in the Morrill Act reads:

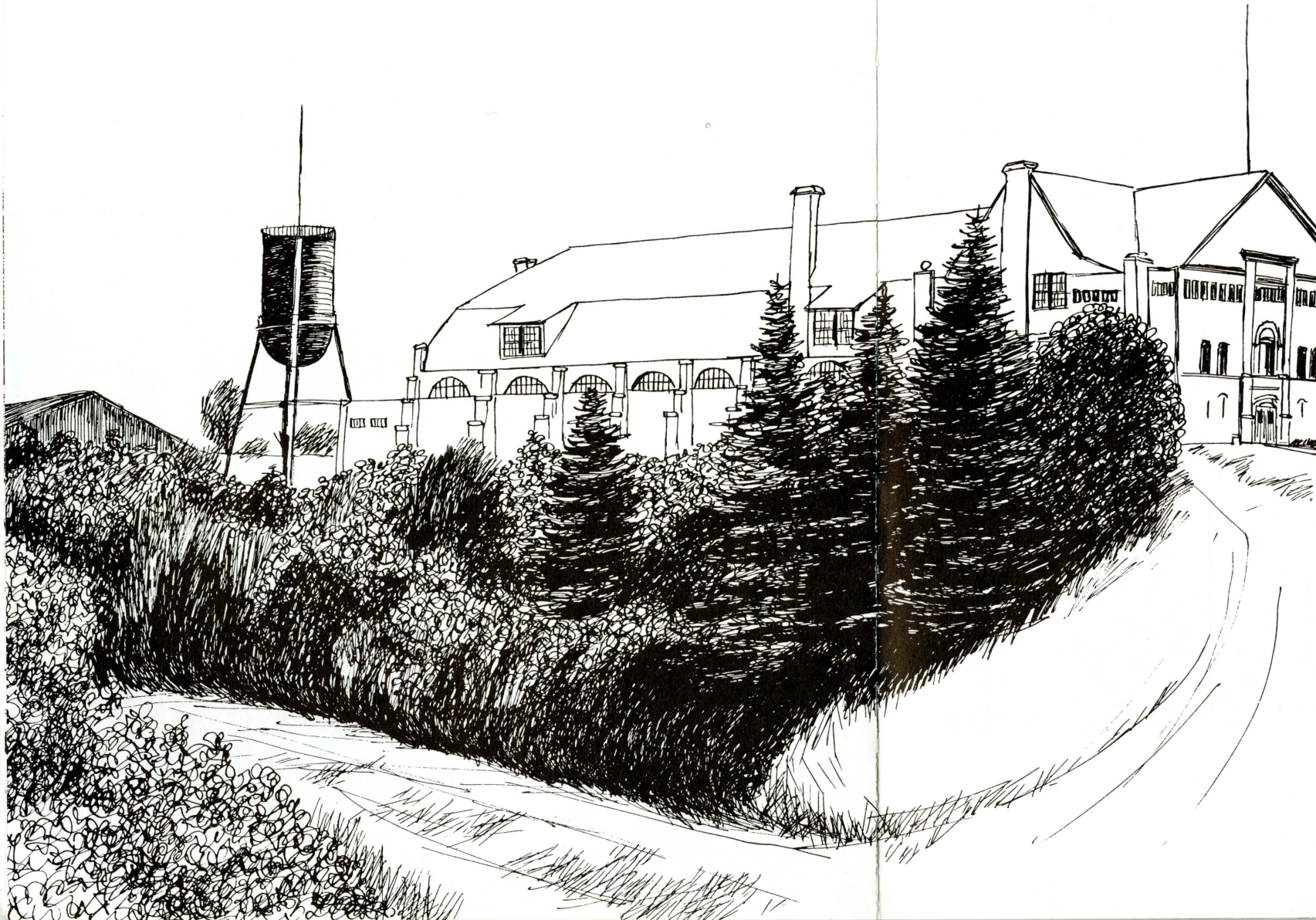
“The leading object [of these institutions] shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.”

The land-grant college movement took root in the second half of the 19th century. Often consisting of a lone building in a sparsely populated agricultural area, each institution developed both in physical size and in intellectual stature in response to the pressures of the age.

AT LEFT: *Rogers Field*; “*Lac de Puddle*,” now *Bailey Field*, in the background.

OPPOSITE: *The “totem pole,” an abandoned chimney, once recorded successive classes.*





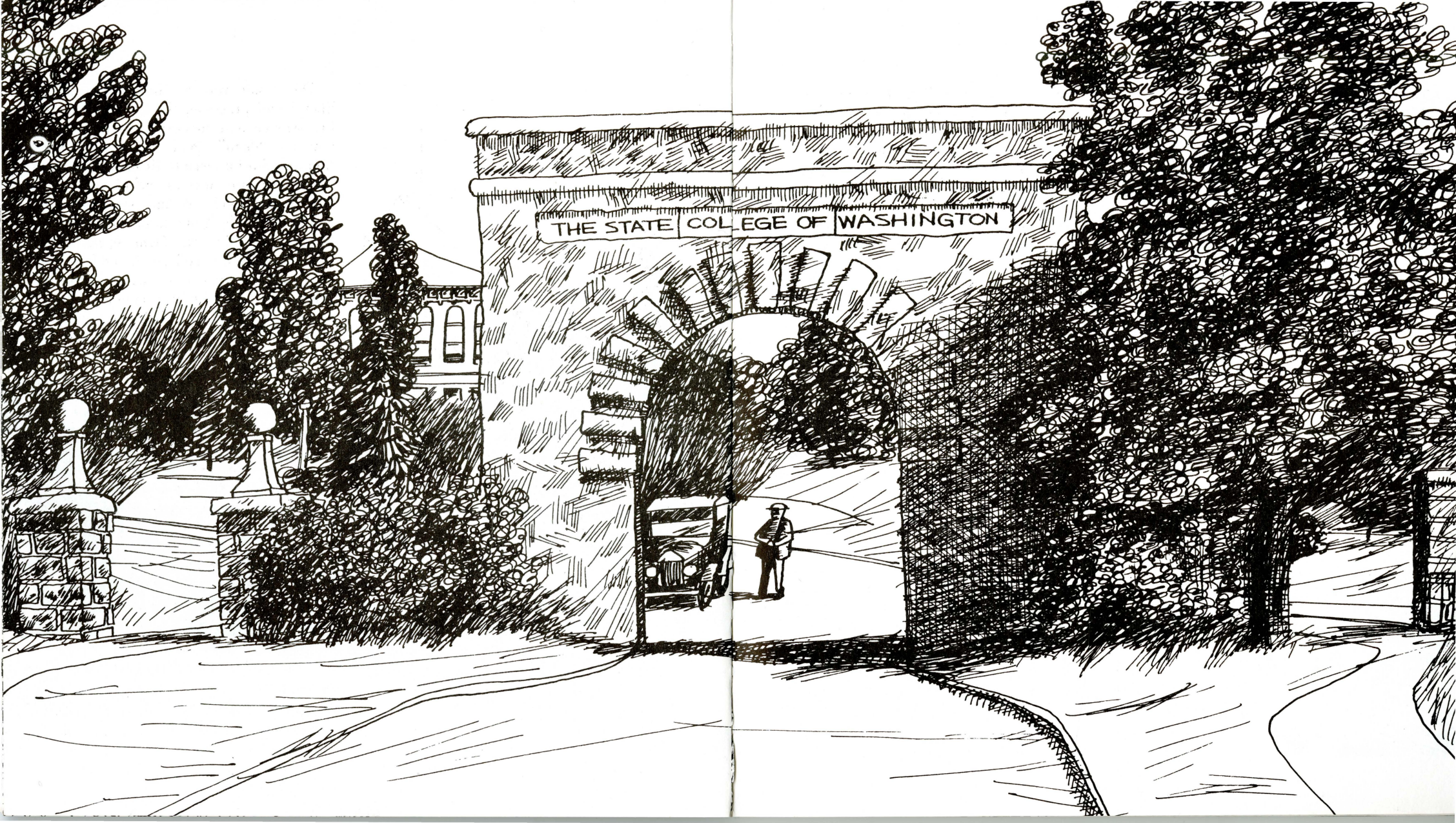
The result was an integration of the liberal and practical, the liberal emphasizing science and modern languages rather than the “dead” classics. The new education, in addition, was to fit men for society. The curriculum was to include courses in history and political and social sciences.

Yet when the time came to debate the second Morrill Act, farm organizations believed that the colleges should be confined to instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts and English language “so as to prevent the money being expended in the ordinary college training in belles-lettres and the dead languages.” Senator Morrill vigorously fought against such notions saying that the colleges “should be ready to offer all the learning demanded by any portion of our American people.” The act as finally passed contained provisions for all of the sciences and some of the liberal arts. This was 1890, the year in which the land-grant colleges were recognized as a permanent part of American higher education; the year in which Washington State University was established.

The first law had been passed by the legislature; but the college on the hill still

OPPOSITE: *Old gymnasium (later the TUB), water tower and “nicotine lane”;* now the CUB service drive and west parking lot.

OVERLEAF: *The '05 Arch marking the main entrance on Oak Street; only two of the low pillars still stand.*



THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON



The campus, winter of 1910.

Holland Library and the Temporary Union Building, shortly before it was razed.



was far from a reality. Disputes erupted both in and out of the legislature over where the college should be located. Although the University of Washington had hoped to have the land grant used to establish a department of agriculture and mechanic arts within its framework, the legislature determined that a separate college should be established. It generally was agreed that the college would be located somewhere east of the mountains.

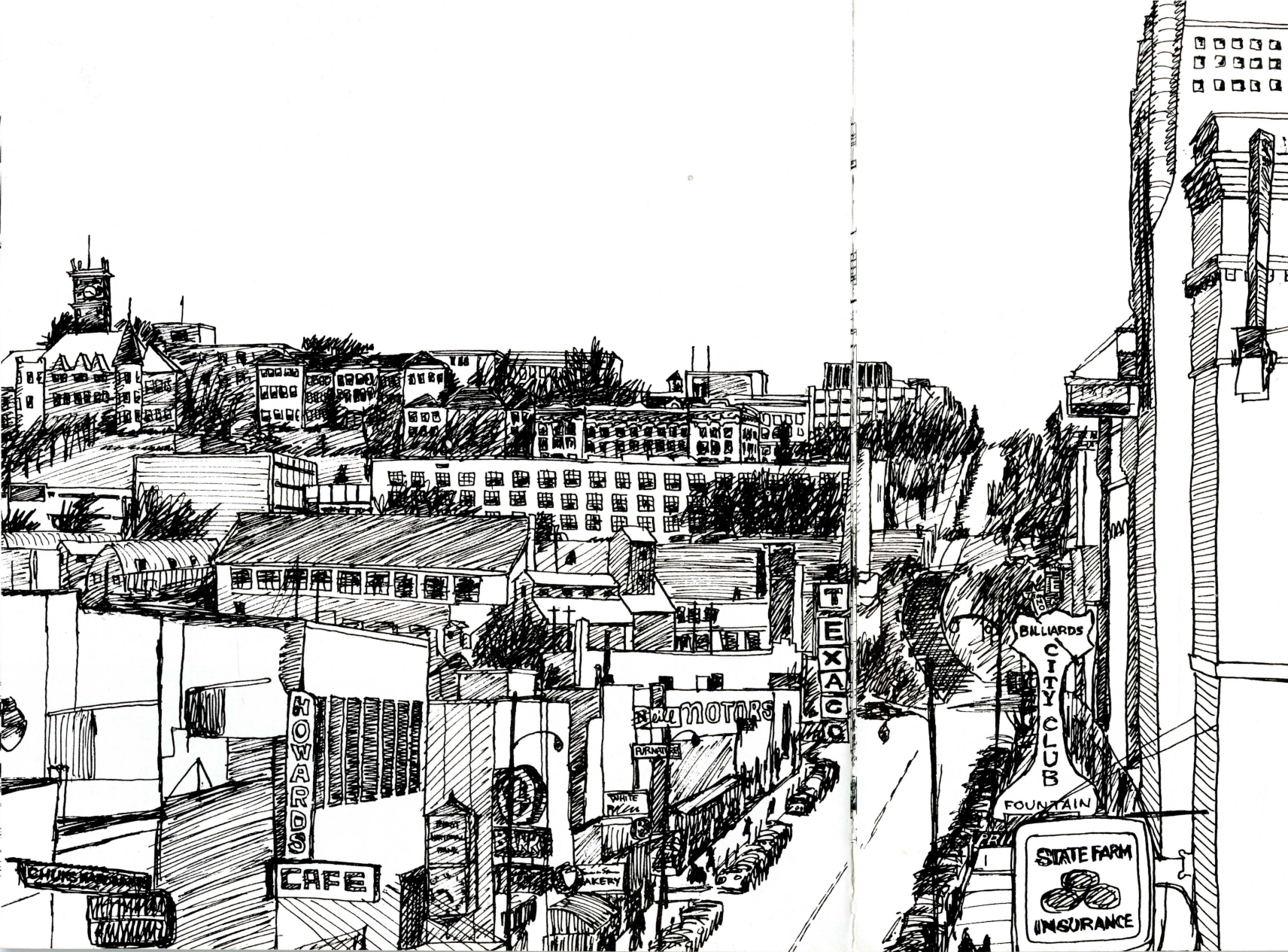
The legislature directed the governor to appoint a commission to select a specific site for the college. The commission visited various communities in eastern Washington, each of which tried to out chamber-of-commerce the others in extolling its virtues.

Legend has it that when the commission arrived in Pullman, it was confronted with a scene of intense activity—people bustling through the downtown, horses and wagons filling the streets. The members were not told that all the farm families for miles around had been encouraged to come into town for the occasion to boost the population. The abundance of artesian wells spewing forth the purest of waters proved to be one of the biggest selling points for the location. In addition, the local citizens offered to donate to the state a 160-acre site on the top of the nearby hill.

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Old Bookstore and Post Office (later the Human Relations Center).*

OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Northern Pacific station in the 'thirties.*





But the commission could not agree to the site.

In March, 1891, the legislature passed the second law leading to the establishment of the institution officially to be known as "The Agricultural College, Experiment Station and School of Science of the State of Washington." (The cumbersome name almost immediately was popularly abbreviated to Washington Agricultural College; or WAC, for an even shorter version.) This law demonstrated the far-sightedness of the legislators for it specifically provided that the college was to teach not only agriculture and mechanic arts but also English language, literature, philosophy, political economy, moral philosophy and history. Thus they laid the foundation for a true university.

A site was yet to be chosen. The governor appointed a second locating commission. Again the group visited Pullman. The citizens arranged another grand reception. A less-than-savory legend indicates that certain sums of money may have been left during the visit for certain legislators via a hotel chamber pot. The only absolute truth which has survived these seventy some years is that the commission did pick Pullman as the location of the new college.

OPPOSITE: *Looking east on Main Street; College Hill in the background.*

OVERLEAF: *Administration Building, oldest building on campus.*





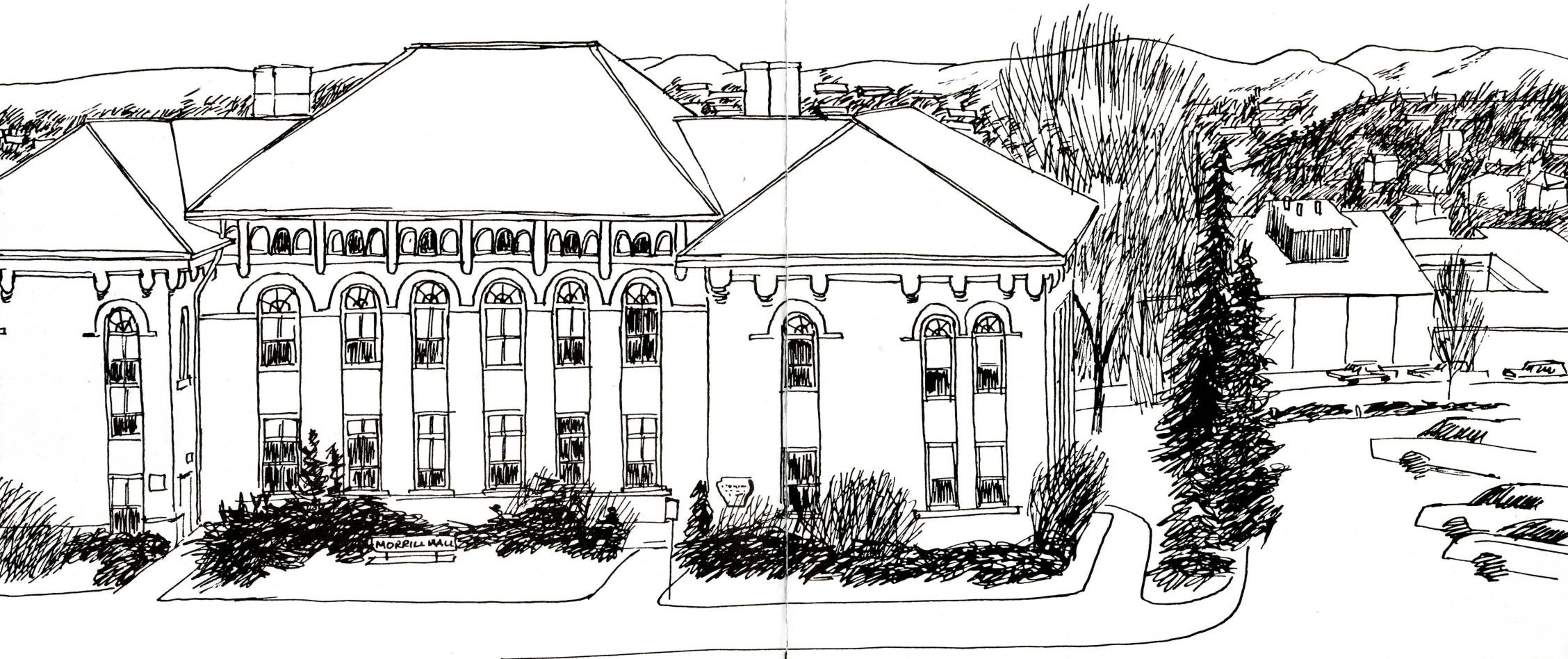
Word came on a Sunday morning in April. Sermons were dispensed with, benedictions pronounced, and congregations adjourned to join in the celebration.

The Board of Regents, at its meetings in May and December of 1891, began to lay a foundation, albeit a shaky one, for the new college. The board named George Lilley as president. It determined that the college would offer four courses of study—agriculture, mechanical arts, domestic science, and pharmacy. The first building, dubbed the “crib” by the students, was hurriedly constructed on top of the hill for a contract price of \$1,500.

Opening for a fall term had proved to be impossible; the new college first welcomed students at the winter term of 1892. It appears doubtful that any of this small group of sixteen were prepared to enter college. The faculty ignored the course of study and taught such subjects as spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography and penmanship. In spite of their lack of intellectual achievement, these first students must be recognized as pioneers for they were willing to gamble on a new, untried institution in hopes of improving their lot in life.

This was a stormy period in the history
 OPPOSITE: *Arts Hall, once known as Science Hall; Heald walkway to “new” Science in the background.*

OVERLEAF: *Morrill Hall; Sloan Hall in right background.*



MORRILL HALL

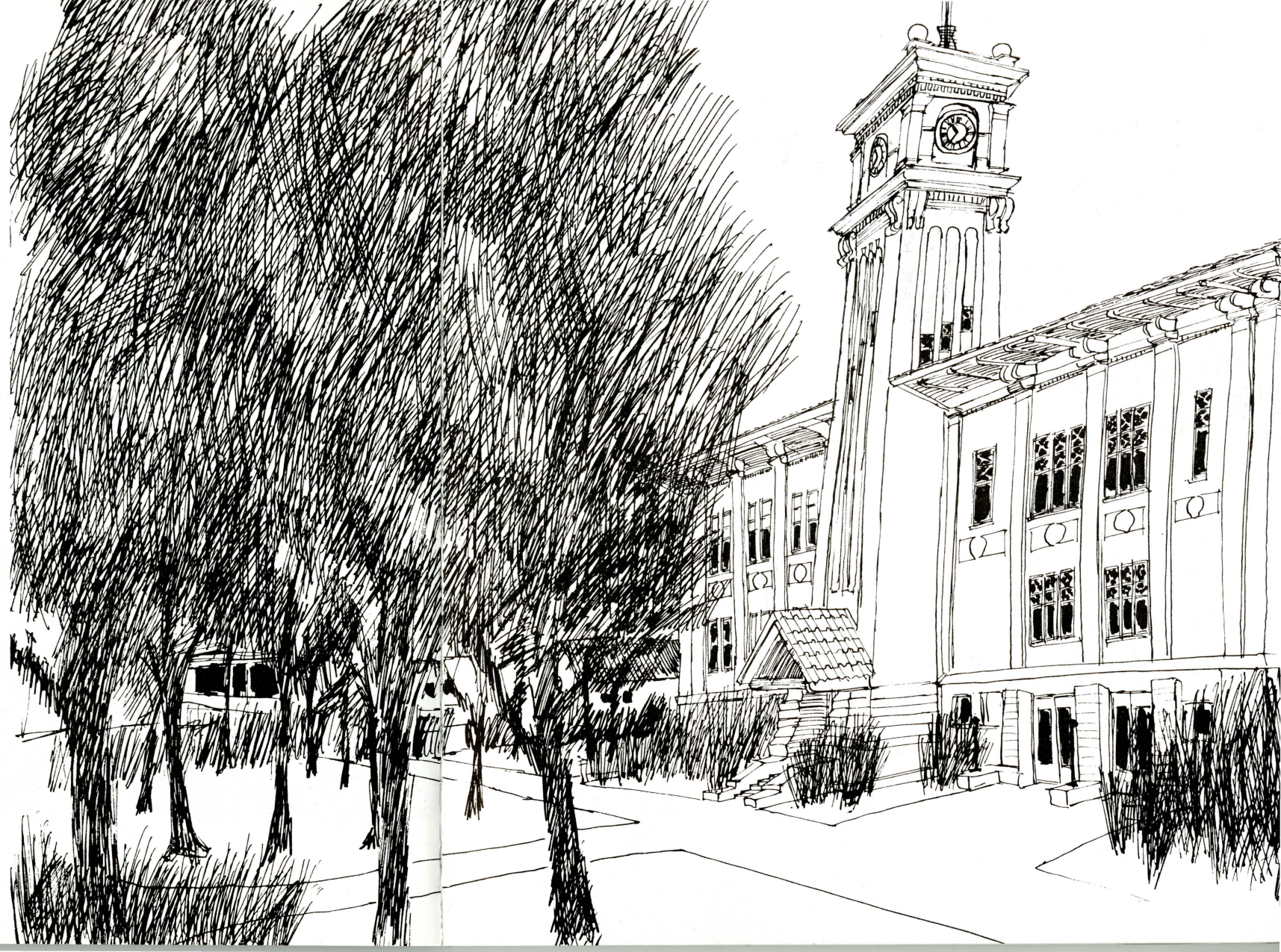
of Washington State. Growing dissatisfaction with Lilley reached a climax in December, 1892. Since he had served more than the one year for which he had been elected, the Regents took a vote to determine who should be president of the college. On the third ballot, John W. Heston was elected to the position for the coming year.

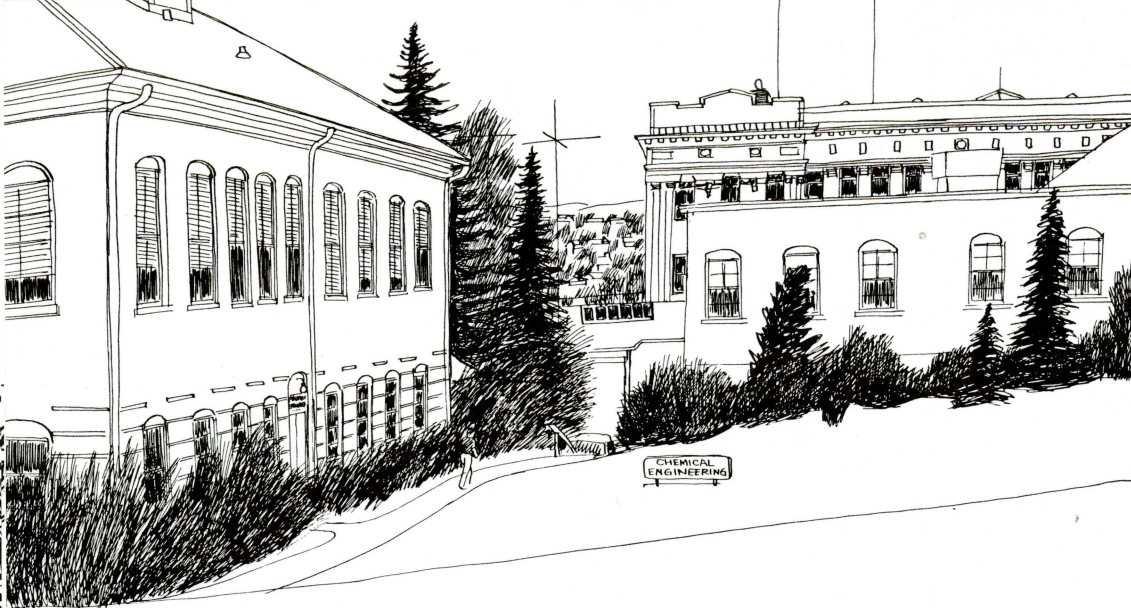
During the 1893 legislative session, the new governor and the legislature agreed that the appointments of the Board of Regents should not be confirmed. This left the governor free to appoint an entirely new board. This new board, at its first meeting in May, 1893, demanded that Heston submit his resignation effective at the end of the school term. The most far-reaching action of this board was the appointment of Enoch A. Bryan, an Indiana schoolmaster, to bring order out of chaos and get the new college started on the right track.

When Bryan arrived the following fall, he described the infant institution as "wrecked." He and the faculty and the Regents set about establishing a college which would conform to the requirements laid down for it in the law of 1891.

Bryan's inspiration and foresight probably stemmed from two sources—his own background and his careful study of the wording of the national and state legisla-

Bryan Hall with television transmitter on its tower.





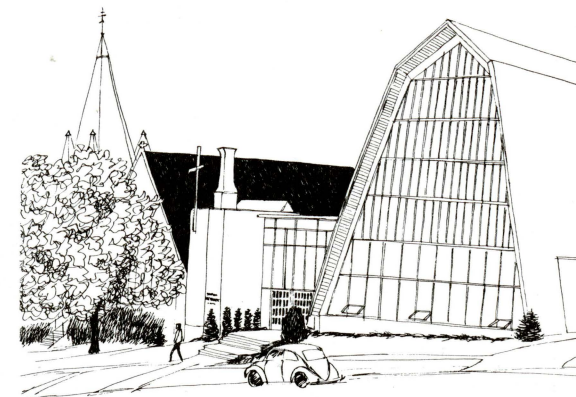
tion responsible for establishment of the college.

A clue to his background appears in the debate which raged in 1905 over the change of name from “The Washington Agricultural College and School of Science” to “State College of Washington.” Bryan was accused of wanting to drop the word “agricultural” from the title in order to encourage attendance of children from wealthy families. He vigorously denied the accusation explaining that his disposition and efforts had always been to help those who had to “depend upon their own exertions” to get an education. He explained that it took him seven years to get a four-year college education and that he had paid his own expenses “educational and otherwise” since he was fifteen years old. “It is hardly likely that one with such an experience as this should fail to have the deepest sympathy for those who are dependent upon themselves.”

Although it has become increasingly difficult to implement in these days of rising costs of college education, Bryan’s notion that the college should do all it can to encourage and assist all qualified citizens in getting an education continues to be an underlying philosophy of Washington State.

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Chemical Engineering; old Maintenance Building and Carpenter Hall in right background.*

OPPOSITE, BELOW: *President’s House.*



Simpson Methodist Church, old and new wings (ABOVE), and Wesley Foundation, the Methodist student center (BELOW).





From the moment Bryan took over as president, the college grew both physically and intellectually.

In 1893, the legislature set aside \$50,000 for the Administration Building, the oldest structure now standing on campus. Today its exterior appears almost as it did in 1895. The interior has been put to almost every conceivable use ranging from a library to a gymnasium.

When the building was dedicated in June, 1895, Bryan outlined the philosophy of land-grant education which he was to follow the rest of his life. His philosophy of education is inseparable from that of Washington State University. Although his words have a quaint, and somewhat flowery, sound today, their significance has remained the same for all Washington State students. He said:

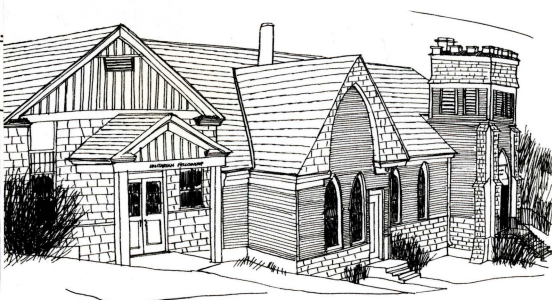
"But I should fail to make clear that which seems to me the greatest thought in modern education and which it is the mission of this institution to realize did I not point out that no narrow interpretation is to be put upon this type of education. Mere manual training, the mere requirement of skill in doing things, the mere empirical knowledge of the results of scientific investigation, are helpless to give you the power you seek. The results that will be of avail are not to be learned as a trick.

Ferry Hall; Science and Heald Halls in left background.



Trinity Lutheran Church and Lutheran Student Center.

Unitarian Fellowship (formerly St. James Episcopal Church).



They are not to be acquired in a day. Only broad knowledge acquired by patient, persistent plodding will help you. If we are true to our trust, we will here offer the best that science has to offer. We will here head the student deep into the mysteries of Nature. We will bring to his aid linguistic and literary and philosophical study and historical research. We will help to develop him into a well-rounded, full-orbed man. New subjects of study, new methods of work need bring to him no narrower culture—rather a broader view and a truer grasp of life and things.”

Bryan passionately believed that the college, in his words, should be the “people’s university.” He answered those who criticized the school for teaching more than agriculture and engineering by pointing out that the Morrill Act clearly stated that the land-grant schools should teach “classical and scientific” subjects as well as “practical” courses. The colleges were founded for the benefit of the “industrial classes.” Bryan explained that the indus-

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Cougar Cottage at corner of Colorado and B Streets; Lambda Chi Alpha house behind trees.*

OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Administration Building Annex (once the Veterinary Science Building; later known as Services Building).*

OVERLEAF: *College Hall; Todd Hall at left; Arts Hall at right.*





trial classes included all persons outside of the learned professions—law, medicine and theology. Thus Washington State was committed to providing a broadly based education for people from all walks of life.

The little college on the hill grew slowly but steadily under Bryan's firm guidance. The faculty determined that it should truly be an institution of higher education and would only admit those students who had completed high school; a preparatory department met the needs of those who could not qualify for college entrance.

In June, 1897, four years after Bryan had assumed the presidency, the college held its first commencement. There were eight graduates—three in engineering, one in biology, two in economics, and two in English.

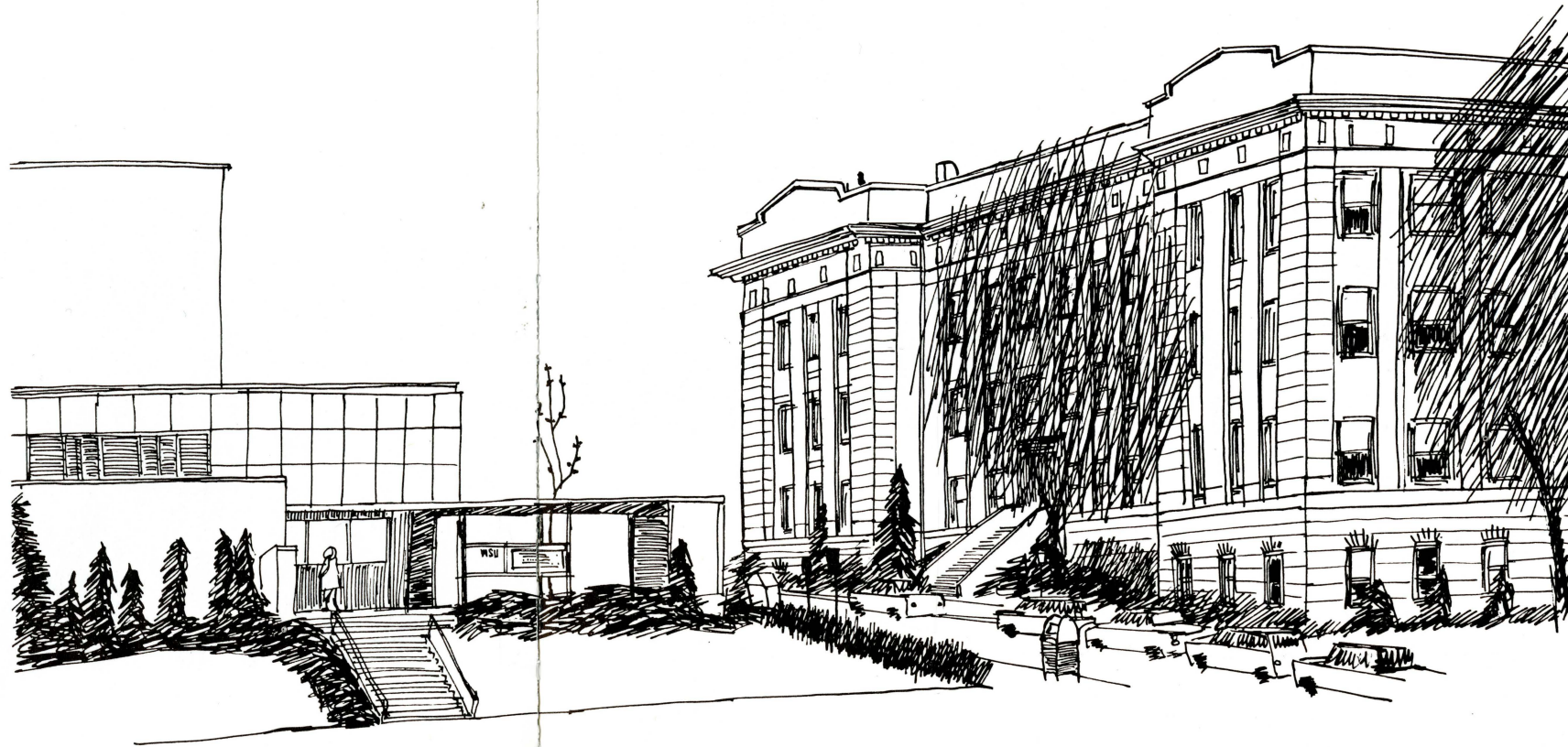
Bryan frequently was called upon to defend the inclusion of music in the curriculum. He reported the following conversation which took place shortly after the turn of the century:

“What! Music in an agricultural college?” exclaimed one of the critics whose vision did not rise above the pigsty and the cow barns.

“Yes,” I replied. “There if anywhere. If we were in Boston we would not need a music department. Here we cannot do without it.”

The Regents brushed aside similar criticism in 1905 when they accepted the offer

Wilson Hall; west entrance of CUB at left.





of a group of private citizens to build and lease to the college a music conservatory. The college, in turn, would purchase the building from practice room rental fees. The conservatory, known fondly as “agony hall,” stood for nearly sixty years—an unmarked monument to the now widespread practice of using non-tax funds to build self-supporting structures.

The creation of an institution which would last through the years was another of Bryan’s passions. He had definite ideas about the type of person who should teach at the college. Early in his Washington State career he wrote to a new faculty member that he was disappointed that the man was not bringing his family with him. Bryan said it was his desire to build a faculty of “young, strong competent men who will enter heartily into the work of building this institution into what it may be.” Therefore, he wanted young men who would bring their families and stay for a number of years and work enthusiastically.

The physical well-being of its students has been a continuing concern of the institution. When the college first opened its doors, the legislature appropriated money to build “old” Ferry Hall, a coeducational dormitory which was destroyed by fire in 1895.

OPPOSITE: *Troy Hall; Todd Hall in left background.*

OVERLEAF: *Carpenter Hall; old fire station in right background.*



Four years later the legislature appropriated funds for a men's dormitory, "new" Ferry Hall, to be built on the same site. It has remained in continuous use since then. One wonders what a shock it must have been to those old walls when the dorm temporarily was converted into a women's residence in 1961. But males once again are its occupants; now it serves as the residence for graduate men.

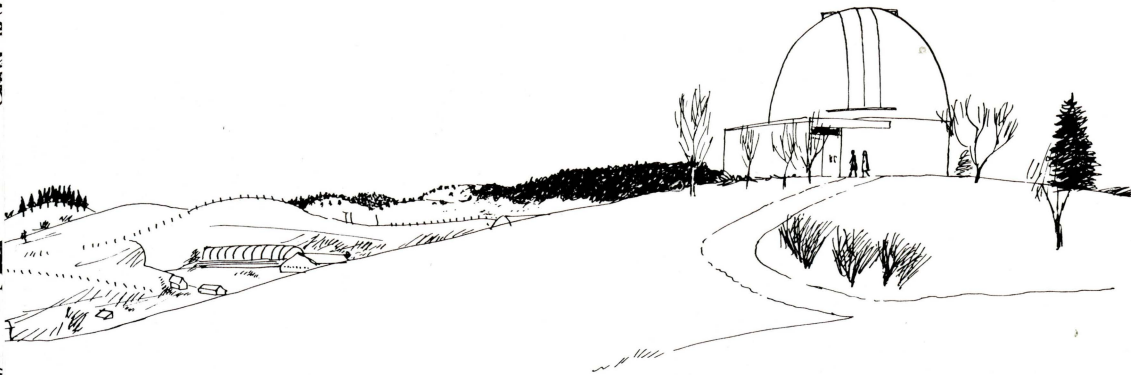
The first women's residence, Stevens, was built in 1895. The oldest residence on campus, Stevens retains its charming Victorian atmosphere and continues to be a favorite dwelling place for coeds.

As the Golden Grads return each June to the campus to celebrate their 50th anniversaries, they tell endless tales about student life in Ferry and Stevens. The rules were strict, by any standard, but this did not prevent energetic young men from invading the feminine stronghold in a forerunner of the infamous "panty raids" of the 1950's. Groundfloor windows provided easy entrance for young women who resented the 7 p.m. closing hours.

Another campus landmark rose in 1899 with the appropriation for construction of a science building. The peculiar shape of the east end of the wings of new Science Hall (known later as "old" Science and now Arts) was an adaptation of the building to afford better light and economy of

"Agony" Hall; the "Bookie" and old Post Office at left.





space in using flatiron microscope tables in the science laboratories. (According to correspondence in the university's Archives, Bryan himself designed the building.) The elevated seats in the large semicircular room on the south afforded observation of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry demonstrations. What would these struggling science students at the turn of the century have said if someone had attempted to describe the outstanding educational radio and television stations that their new building some day would house.

One of the most significant dates in Washington State history is March, 1905. This marks the name change from "Washington Agricultural College" to "State College of Washington." For more than ten years college boosters had been agitating for such a change in order to reflect more accurately the diversity of courses taught at the Pullman school.

Five years earlier, the school colors had been changed from pink and blue to crimson and grey. Now it also could drop the yell:

"Farmers! Hayseeds! Pumpkins! Squash!
"W.A.C.! By Gosh!"

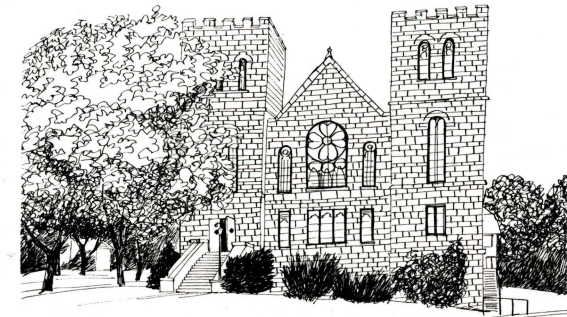
OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Jewett Observatory; Roundtop at far left.*

OPPOSITE BELOW: *Psychology Building (formerly Education); brick Commons in left background.*

OVERLEAF: *White Hall (home economics).*



Sacred Heart Catholic Church (ABOVE) and St. Thomas More Chapel and Student Center (BELOW), formerly Greystone Presbyterian Church.







Baptist Church, looking west on Main Street (ABOVE), and Roger Williams House, the Baptist student center (BELOW).



A building boom came to the campus following the 1907 legislative session; and none too soon for by 1910 there were more than a thousand college-level students at Washington State. Included in this spate of activity were a library and assembly hall (Bryan), a recitation building (College Hall), domestic economy (Van Doren, later used for music), veterinary hospital (later known as Services and now the Administration Building Annex), and a hydraulic laboratory (Chemical Engineering).

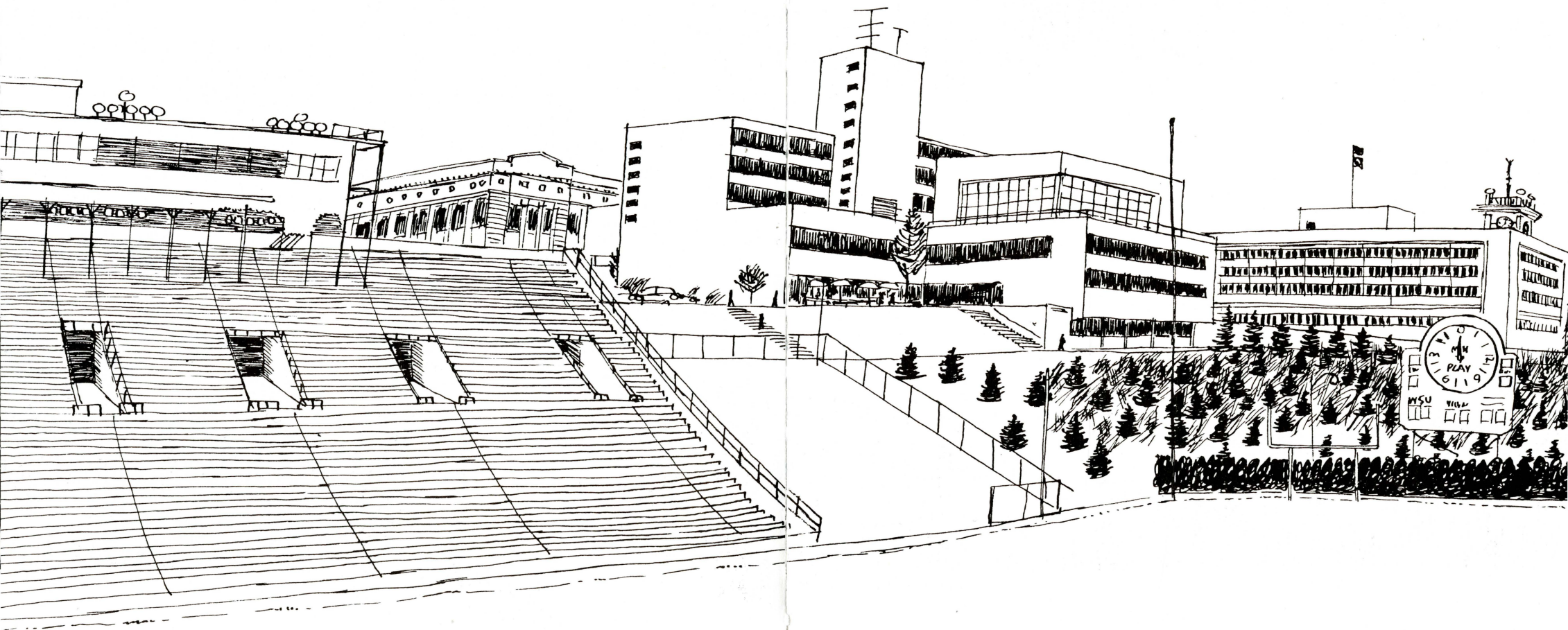
Bryan Hall (so named in 1916) immediately assumed its role as the center of campus activity. Although the day has long since passed when the auditorium could accommodate the student body and faculty (it is scarcely large enough now to accommodate the whole faculty), it continues to be the scene of plays, concerts and lectures. If the well-trod boards could talk, one wonders, for example, how they would compare the 1913 production of Sheridan's *School for Scandal* with that of 1960.

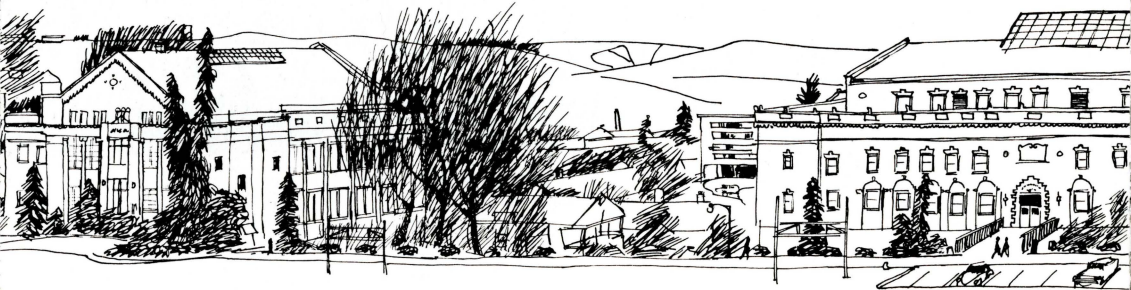
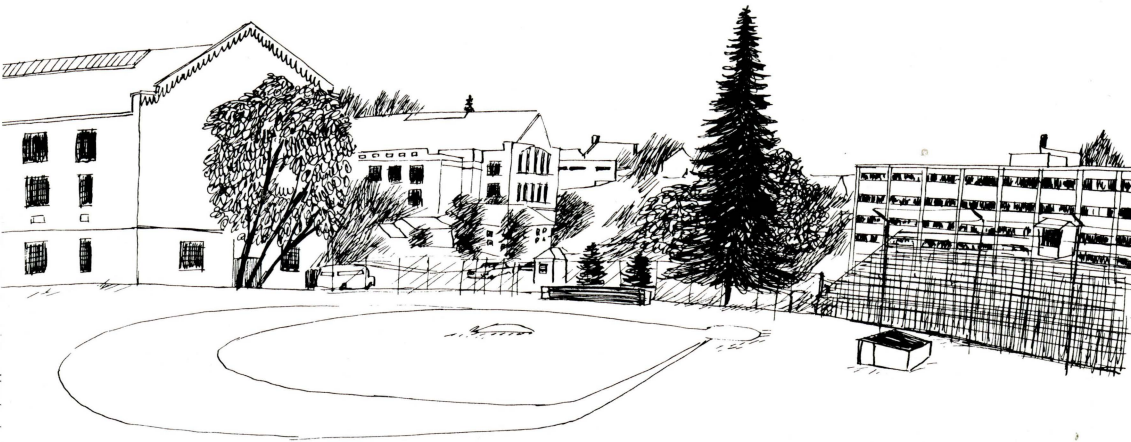
An era came to an end on January 1, 1916. E. A. Bryan retired from the presidency and turned over the reins to Ernest O. Holland, superintendent of schools at Louisville, Kentucky.

OPPOSITE: *Golf Club House.*

OVERLEAF: *The Stadium; Wilson Hall, the CUB and Holland Library at right.*







A few years earlier, Bryan had made this prophecy:

"The day is likely to come, and that in the not distant future, when in many states there will be more than one university constructed at the state expense. Particularly is this true of the West, where it seems impossible to work with any other basis, such as the church or private foundations."

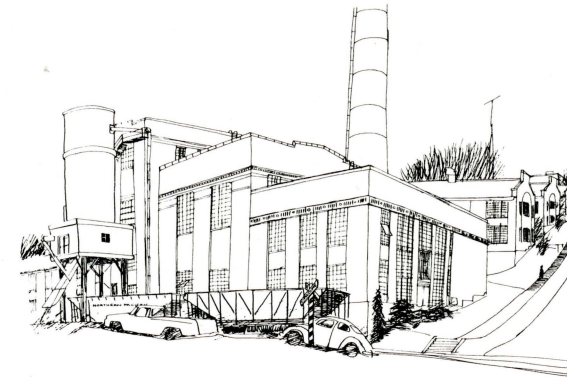
Bryan had been almost too successful in his building of a "people's university." When he was attacked for heading an institution which included far more than training in agriculture and engineering, he replied:

"Every educator knows that it is impossible to educate by means of a single branch [of instruction]. Grammar is not enough. Arithmetic is not enough. History is not enough. . . . A 'balanced ration' is necessary in the intellectual feeding of man as well as in the feeding of cattle."

Conflict with the University of Washington over the duplication of courses came to a head, resulting in a legislative investigation, shortly before Bryan's retirement. The University wanted the State College to drop all its liberal arts and sciences courses and become strictly a technical school.

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Bailey Field; Hollingbery Field House, Smith Gym and Regents Hill in the background.*

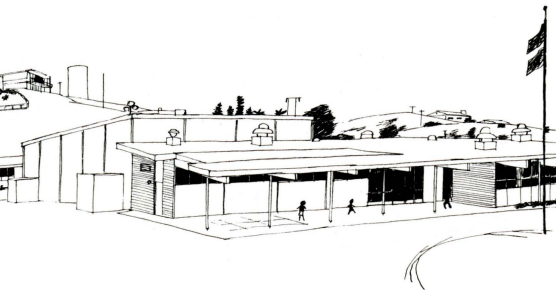
OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Smith Gym (women) at left; Bohler Gym (men) at right.*



The power plant; engineering labs in right background.

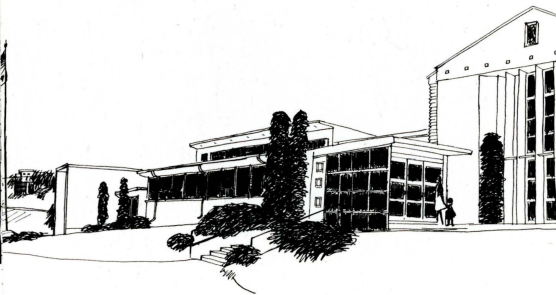
Butch's Cage; Stadium in left background.





*Jefferson Elementary School,
on Military Hill.*

*Edison Elementary School,
on Stadium Way.*



State College proponents vigorously protested any such move and pointed out that the University duplicated courses in home economics and engineering. The controversy drove so deep a wedge between the two institutions that it took years to heal the gash.

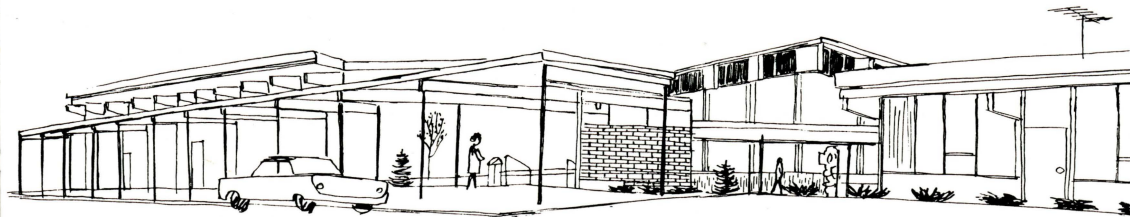
Bryan had an either/or solution to the controversy. One course would be for the centers of population in eastern and western Washington each to develop a great institution in accordance with the demands of the community and with its own needs. This, he said, would mean the state would have "two universities." The other course was for the University of Washington to become a college of liberal arts and professions and for the State College to become a college of technology. The second proposal was a bold move on Bryan's part but he undoubtedly realized that the University never would be willing to give up its technical courses.

The retiring president had faith that his successor could win the contest and preserve the institution to which he had dedicated so many years. He wrote to an Indiana friend:

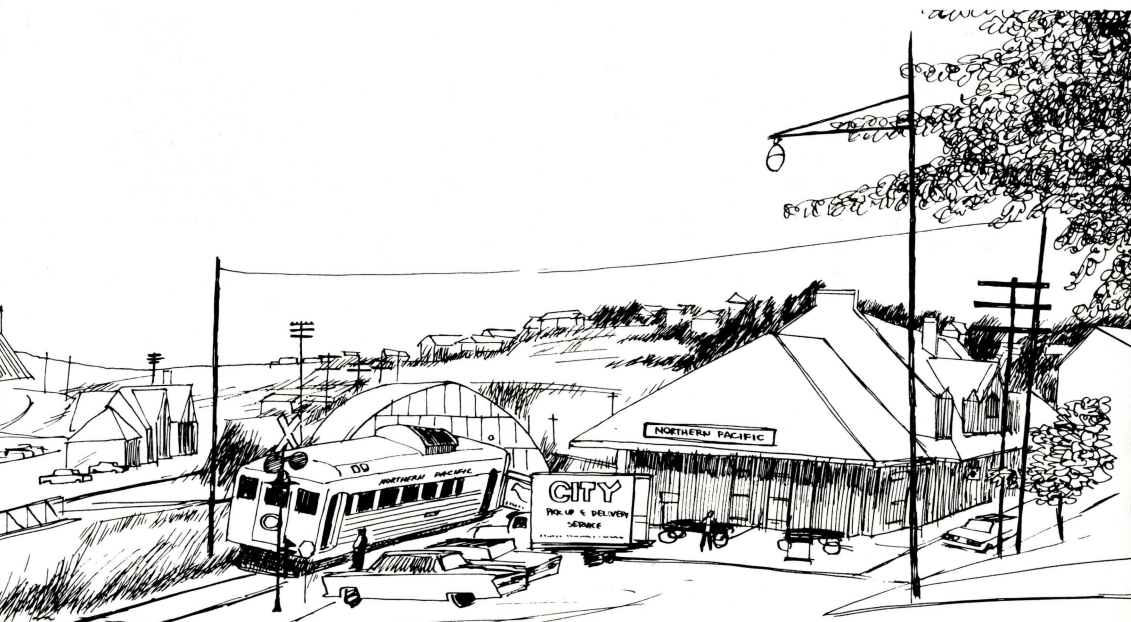
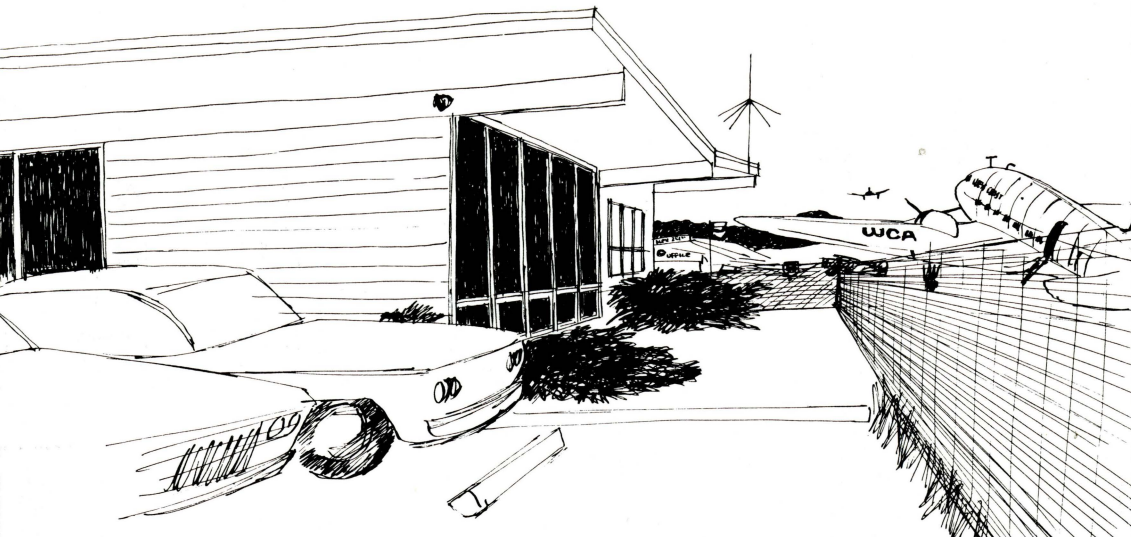
OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Lincoln Junior High School, on Pioneer Hill.*

OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Memorial Hospital, serving both town and campus.*

OVERLEAF: *Looking north on Grand Street, on Sunday morning.*







"President Holland will have in hand the high cards of the pack. These should win. For one thing, the alumni [association] is nearly to that point of power in the state when it can, by its sheer strength, lift the institution out of politics and keep it out."

Holland scarcely had time to move into the almost new President's House before he was plunged into the thick of the fight. Although the legislature wasn't to meet for another year, battle lines were being drawn. At first people on both sides were hopeful that peace could be restored between the two institutions. The University of Washington also had a new president, Henry Suzzallo, one of Holland's closest friends. But the friendship was doomed to degenerate to bitter enmity. The real issues were forgotten by the public and the press as unwarranted accusations were flung in every direction.

The climax came on the last night of January, 1917. The two presidents, Holland and Suzzallo, met in joint debate at a public legislative hearing on the bill which outlined the course of study for each institution. Little resulted from the hearing proper. But during the night the presidents drew up a statement of agreement. Two days later a compromise bill embodying

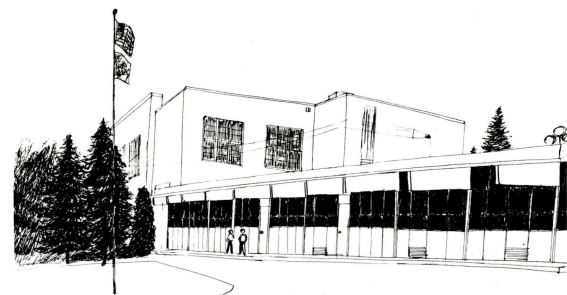
OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Pullman-Moscow Airport.*

OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Northern Pacific station and "the bug."*



Adams School (formerly Edison School), on College Hill.

Franklin School, on Pioneer Hill.



the substance of the agreement was passed by both houses and signed by the governor.

As a result of the legislation, Washington State was allowed to continue the development which it had pursued from the beginning, that of being a university offering a wide selection of courses of study firmly rooted in the liberal arts and sciences. It also retained the right to offer graduate work. The college was forbidden from granting degrees in two fields—architecture and forestry. (In the early 1960's the power to grant degrees in architecture and forest management was restored to Washington State.)

The first effect of the decision was a recommendation by Holland to the Regents that the departments within the institution be reorganized into "colleges" and "schools." In 1918, the Regents adopted the plan which remained virtually the same until 1962. At that time, all major areas but the Graduate School became "colleges."

The campus scarcely had returned to normal when the nation found itself plunged into World War I. It brought with it one of the most tragic months in the history of Washington State. Early in 1918, the college agreed to turn over part of its plant and personnel to the War Department for training of enlisted men. All went fairly

OPPOSITE: *Pullman Senior High School, on Sunnyside Hill.*

OVERLEAF: *Looking west on Main Street, on Sunday morning.*

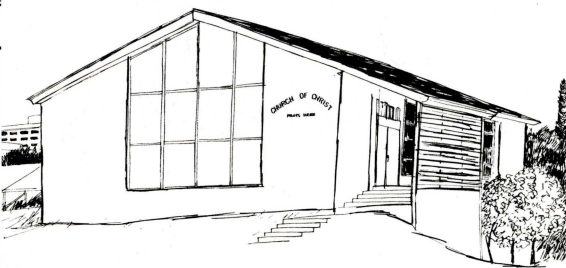






First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Church of Christ.



smoothly until October, 1918. Nearly 1,100 men under Army contract—part of the second contingent and all of the recently-arrived third contingent—were on the campus. Some of the newcomers had influenza when they arrived; many of them were without overcoats. “The setting was perfect for a first-class epidemic.”

By the first of November, more than 800 had the flu. The college was quarantined and all departments closed but the military. Authorities took over the Alpha Tau Omega house for an emergency hospital. Medical aid was forthcoming from the county and the community. The entire home economics faculty with the assistance of about fifty coeds prepared food for the sick men. Before the epidemic ended, they had served 17,000 meals to the sick in three emergency hospitals.

When the worst was over, 41 soldiers had died. The college nurse had lost her life. The 800 college students were more fortunate. Fewer than 100 flu cases were reported among the group and there were no fatalities. Finally, by November 18 it was possible to reopen classes.

The next fall found more than 2,000 students at Washington State, double the enrollment of ten years earlier. Even

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Community Hall.*

OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Duncan Dunn Hall.*

OVERLEAF: *Stevens Hall; McCroskey Hall in right background.*





STEVENS HALL

Stevens Hall

though the campus had grown rapidly, it continued what Holland considered to be its finest tradition—that of the “hello spirit.” Students greeted everyone, friends and strangers alike, with a hearty “hello.” Holland once told the students: “This spirit, first of all, represented very truly a real democracy where all the men and women stand upon the same social plane. Students at this institution have no false notion as to what money or social position at home will be able to obtain here. Many of the leaders in our student life are men and women who have been compelled to make every possible economy in order to enter this institution.”

Holland, like his predecessor, was a proponent of the philosophy of the “people’s university.” In his inaugural address he had said:

“The poorest American citizen must come to understand that his children through public education will have as good a chance as any other child in the world to make the most of themselves and do their part in cooperating with others in aiding our Government in the solution of new social and economic problems and in realizing the highest ideals of our democracy.”

In keeping with his belief in education for everyone, Holland was concerned over the lack of student housing on the campus.

Wilmer-Davis Halls; Administration Building and McCroskey Hall in left background.





The administration estimated that it lost 400 students in 1919 alone because of insufficient housing on the campus and in the community. State funds were not forthcoming to alleviate the situation so a bold, new program was initiated.

College officials and Pullman businessmen formulated a plan which would utilize private capital for buildings, such as residence halls, capable of yielding revenue. It called for formation of a company in sympathy with the aspirations of the institution which would sell sufficient stocks or bonds to procure money for capital investment. The company would then buy land, construct a building, and rent it to Washington State for an annual fee large enough to insure payment of annual interest on the capital investment and amortization of the cost price. Money to pay these charges would come from proceeds of room rentals. This plan was the granddaddy of the now wide-spread practice on all campuses of using self-liquidating revenue bonds to finance college housing.

The Community Building Company, as it was known, made possible Community

OPPOSITE: *Looking east on Campus Avenue; from the left—Gamma Phi Beta, Sigma Nu, Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Kappa.*

OVERLEAF: *Looking west on Linden Street; from the left—Alpha Delta Pi, Sigma Nu, Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Gamma Rho and Beta Theta Pi.*





Shakey's in Moscow (ABOVE) and the Snake River (BELOW), popular student rendezvous.



Hall, Stimson, Duncan Dunn, Waller and Wilmer-Davis dormitories and the brick Commons.

Holland initiated a second approach to the housing problem. Although fraternities and sororities had come to the campus with Kappa Sigma in 1909 and Pi Beta Phi in 1912, the six fraternities and four sororities had had relatively little impact on student housing. Holland personally set about encouraging national groups to charter chapters at Washington State. Largely due to his efforts, 22 more Greek houses were established during his regime.

Expansion during the Holland era also came in athletics—both in terms of outstanding coaches and teams and in terms of physical facilities.

The arrival of bigtime football almost exactly coincided with Holland's arrival at Washington State. The Cougars, as the team had been nicknamed a few years earlier, played in the first Rose Bowl game on January 1, 1916. The team, proclaiming a victory over Brown University, returned to the campus on the same day that Holland arrived. A campus historian explains: "The campus was in . . . so festive a mood

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Looking east on Colorado; Alpha Chi Omega and Theta Chi; Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Delta Pi and Delta Gamma in left background.*

OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Corner of Colorado and Ruby Streets; Tau Kappa Epsilon, Kappa Delta and Delta Upsilon.*



that Dr. Holland wisely decided to let the coach and team 'have their day' while he waited in Spokane."

The athletic program was completely re-organized in the mid-twenties. J. Fred "Doc" Bohler gave up his many coaching and teaching duties to assume a fulltime position as athletic director. Among the first coaches to be hired were that indomitable pair, O. E. "Babe" Hollingbery and Arthur "Buck" Bailey. With this step, Holland yielded on an important principle—that every university coach should be a college trained man. Hollingbery with Bailey as his assistant took over in 1925. By 1930, they had produced the college's second Rose Bowl team. But Bailey's greater glory was to come as the school's first baseball coach. Two more firsts took place during this era—the hiring of the first fulltime basketball coach, Jack Friel, and the addition of boxing to intercollegiate competition under the direction of "Ike" Deeter. (However, intercollegiate boxing came under attack in the late fifties and Washington State joined most other institutions in dropping the sport.)

The efforts and interest of the student body helped provide new facilities for athletics. The first of the now-familiar sports areas was Bohler Gym, built in 1925 with state funds and tuition money. At the same

Looking east on California; from the left—Kappa Sigma, Alpha Kappa Lambda, Pi Kappa Alpha, and Kappa Alpha Theta.





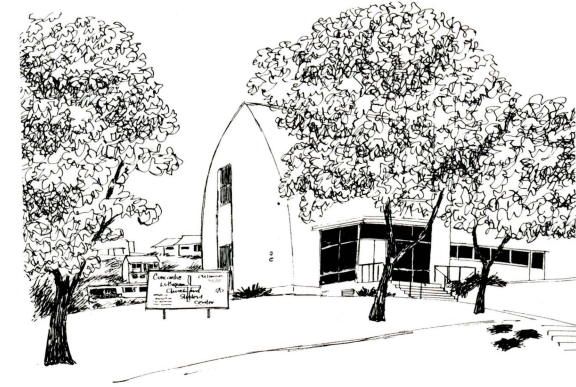
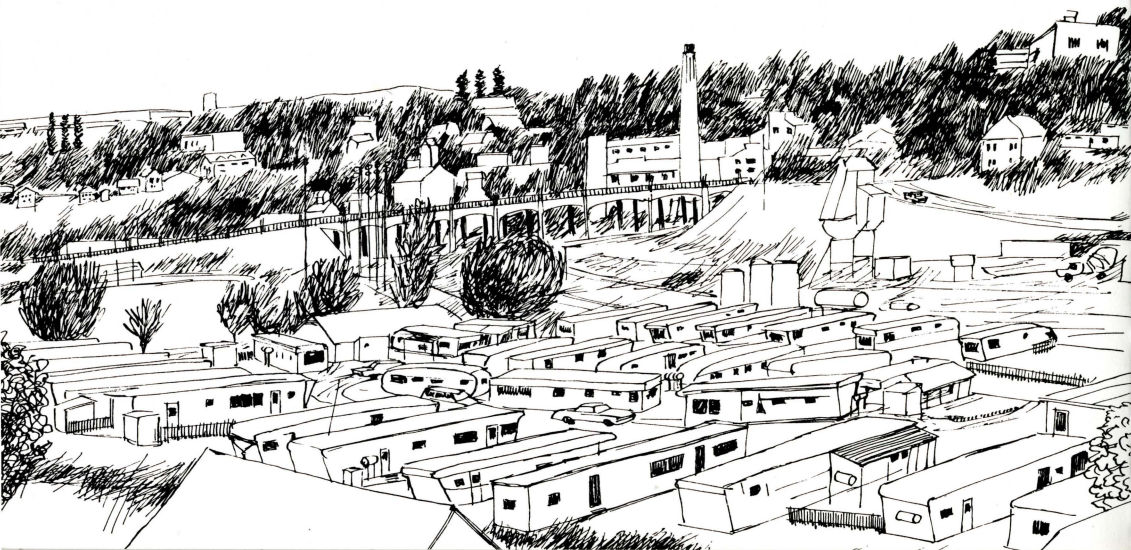
time, the Associated Students proposed to the Regents that a special building fee be levied on all students. These funds made possible the north grandstand at Rogers Field in 1925 and Hollingbery Field House in 1929. Both federal aid and student funds financed the completion of the grandstand in 1935. In the same year, Associated Students paid for the building of the golf club house.

One incident connected with the construction of Bohler Gym gives insight into Holland's personality. "Lac de Puddle," officially known as Silver Lake, was on the site of the present-day Bailey Field. It had been a favorite haunt of students since the college had first opened. When building operations on the new gym became difficult and hazardous because of seepage from the lake, the architect and contractor asked to have the puddle drained. Holland finally called in the architect one evening and told him to dynamite the banks of the lake. "Then he quickly left town while tempers cooled."

During the Holland era, Washington State had to face some of the most serious problems in its history. The legislature dragged its feet ever so slowly in providing

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Koinonia House, interdenominational student center (formerly Alpha Chi Omega).*

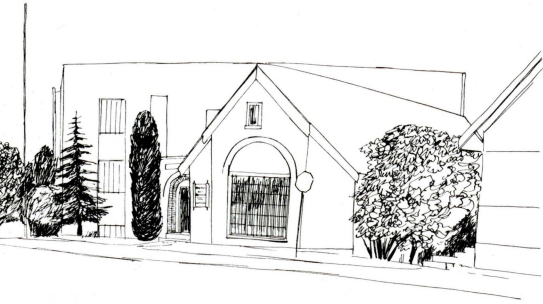
OPPOSITE, BELOW: *One of several trailer courts; Moscow highway viaduct in background.*



Concordia Lutheran Church and Student Center.

Community Congregational Church





*Seventh-Day Adventist Church;
Armory at left.*

*Chapel, Inc., cooperating with
Assemblies of God.*



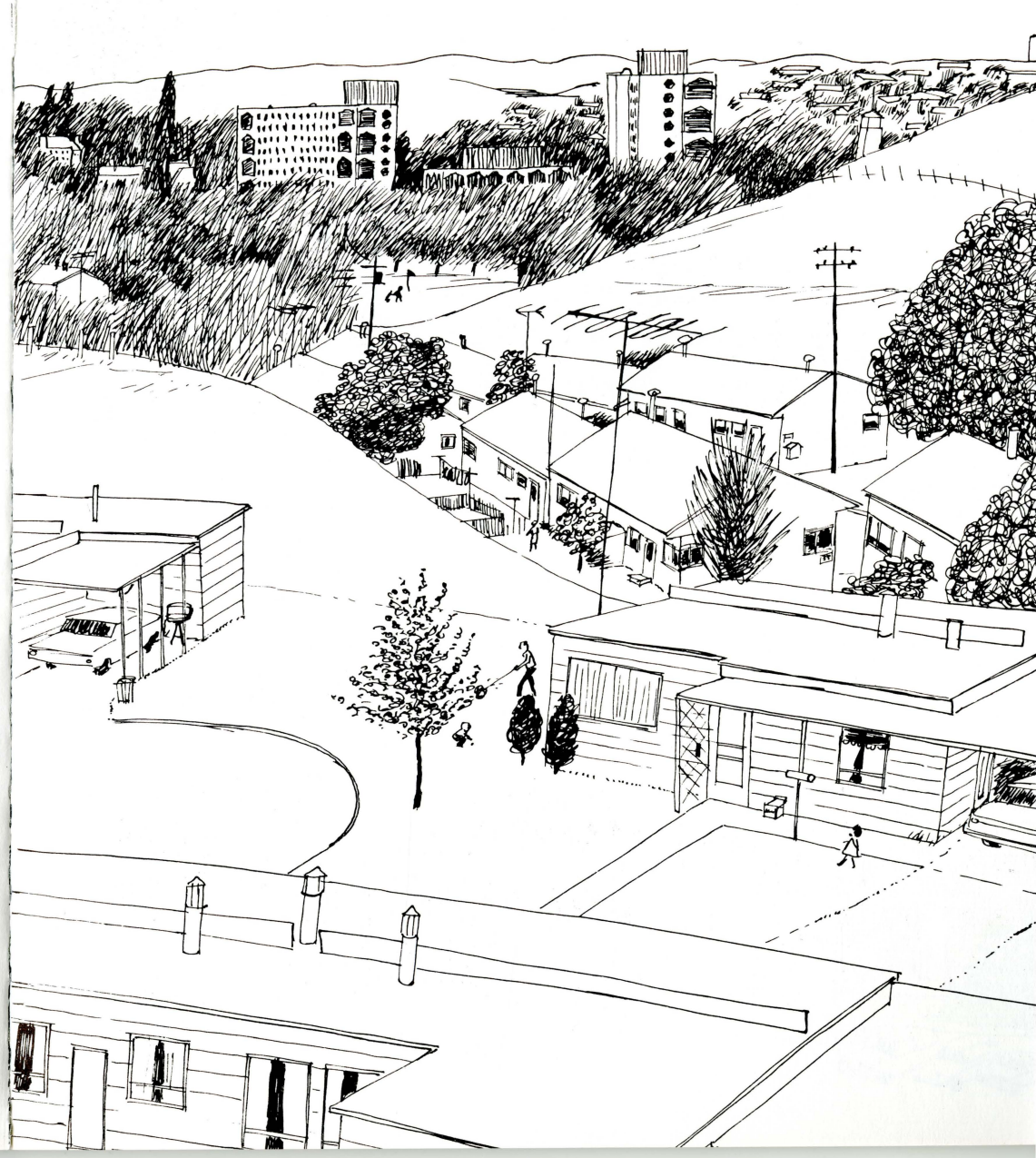
adequate classroom space. The coming of World War I had prevented completion of Wilson and Carpenter Halls. The college already had economized in the construction of the two buildings by using the same design for both. (This explains the unusable space for a front door high on the west side of Carpenter.) Not until 1925 did the college succeed in getting money to complete the buildings.

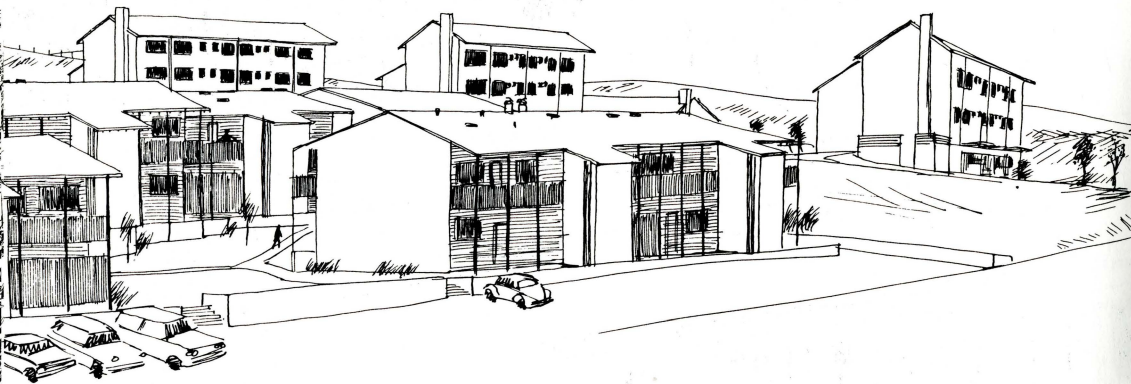
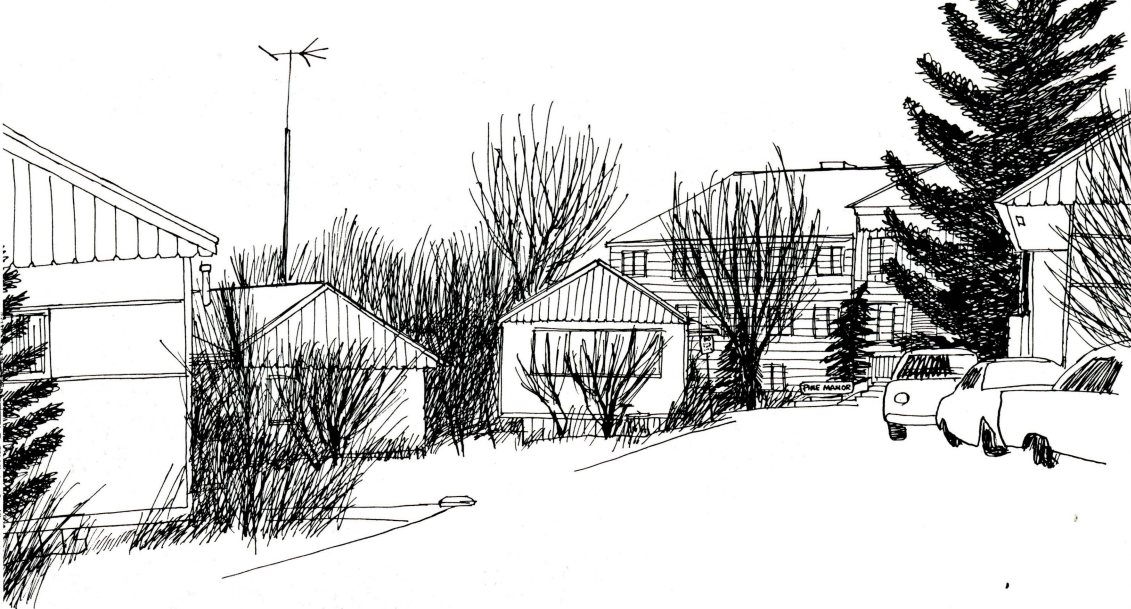
Meanwhile, the administration repeatedly had been trying to get funds for a dairy building, Troy Hall. The legislature voted the necessary money in 1921 but the governor vetoed the appropriation because it was "too much to expend on construction of a cow barn." Four years later the money finally was appropriated.

If any good can be found from the depression years at Washington State, it was that Public Works Administration projects made possible two more buildings—Fulmer Hall and Science Hall.

The depression was indeed an extremely crucial time for the college. In 1933 the legislature reduced the college appropriation 36 per cent. Only by cutting the program drastically could the institution be saved. Faculty salaries, already extremely low, were reduced 25 per cent. Teaching fellows and assistants were eliminated. All departmental appropriations were cut. Some relief was forthcoming in 1935, but even

OPPOSITE: *South Fairway; Streit-Perham Halls in the background.*





then Bursar Kruegel observed that the college received about \$300,000 less than it had twelve years earlier when it had 1,000 fewer students. It was to be another decade before the college was to recover from the years of austerity budgets.

Under Holland's direction there was close personal attention and supervision of student life. One of the most disliked rules was that of smoking on the campus, ostensibly because of nonfireproof buildings. Rules against possession of liquor were rigidly enforced; the president himself was a strict believer in total abstinence.

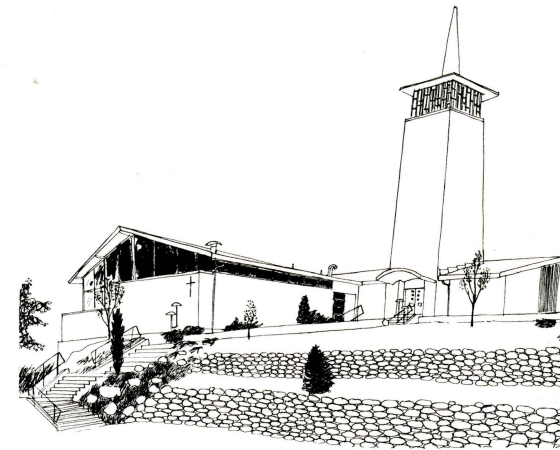
Although there is no evidence of such rules actually existing, legend persists that coeds were forbidden from wearing red dresses or patent leather shoes for fear of exciting campus males.

Climax of the discontent came with the student strike of 1936. It was directed against Annie Fertig, dean of women, but actually was against the administration. The Student Liberty Association drew up a charter which contained eight demands. The students asked for more student and faculty control, more liberal closing hours,

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Washington Square houses at left; Pine Manor at right.*

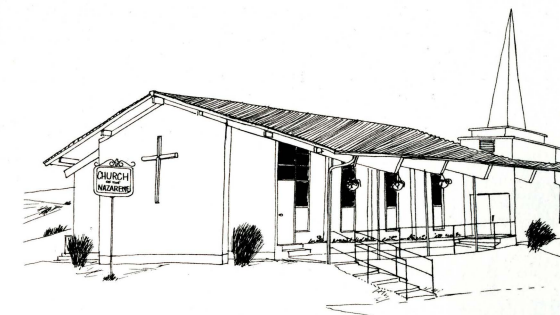
OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Kamiak Apartments in foreground; Terrace Apartments in background.*

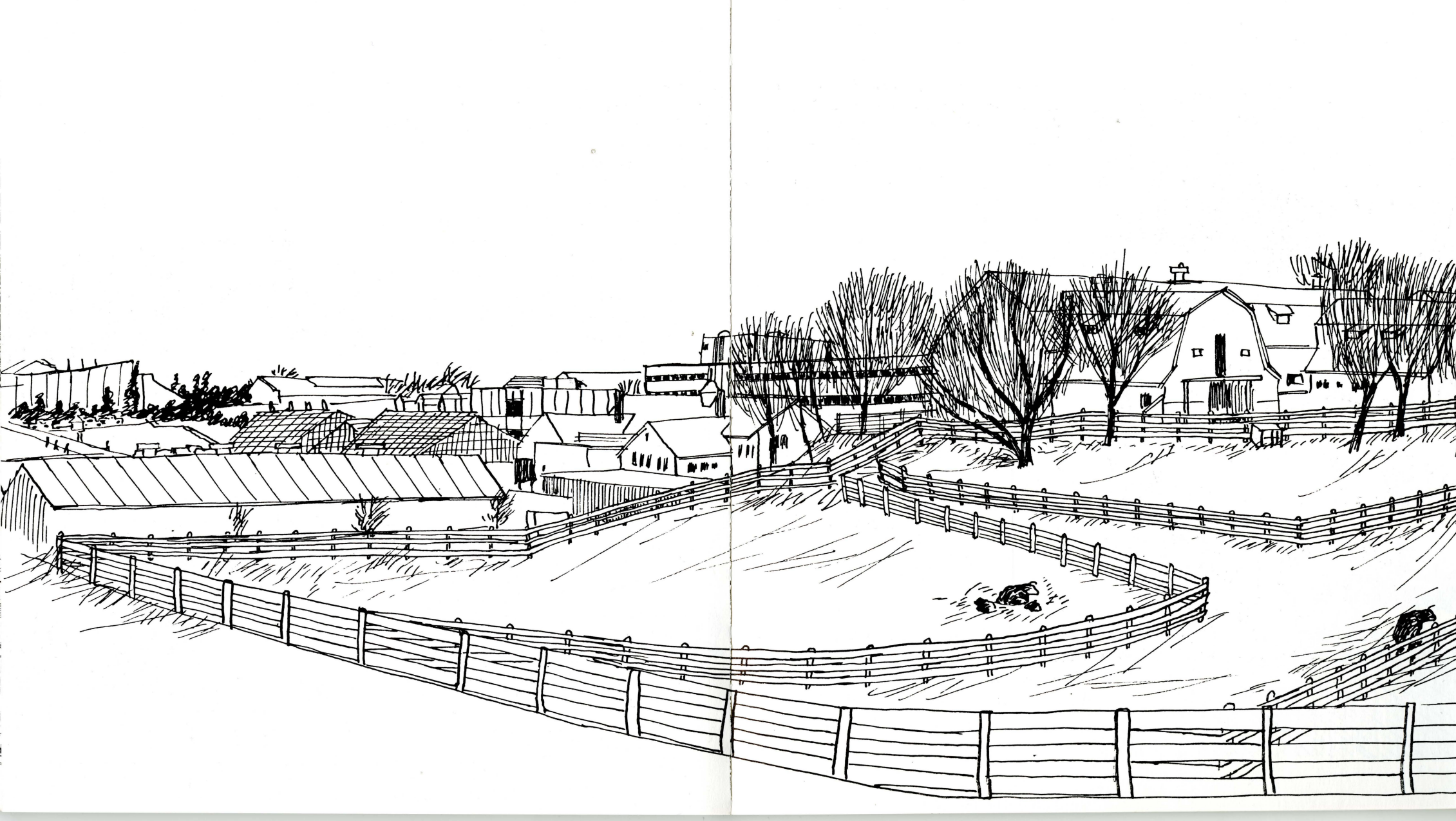
OVERLEAF: *Greenhouses; beef and sheep barns.*



St. James Episcopal Church and Student Center.

Church of the Nazarene.







“a progressive and clean-minded Administration,” publication of college and social rules, no compulsory class attendance, Wednesday night mixers and desserts, abolition of “Dean Annie’s Suggestive Picnic and Social Rulings,” and “abolition of Ultra-conservative, dictatorial Administrative policies.”

A student committee presented the demands to Holland. He in turn appointed a faculty committee to work out an agreement with the students. Holland then appeared before the students and told them he would recommend faculty senate acceptance of the agreement.

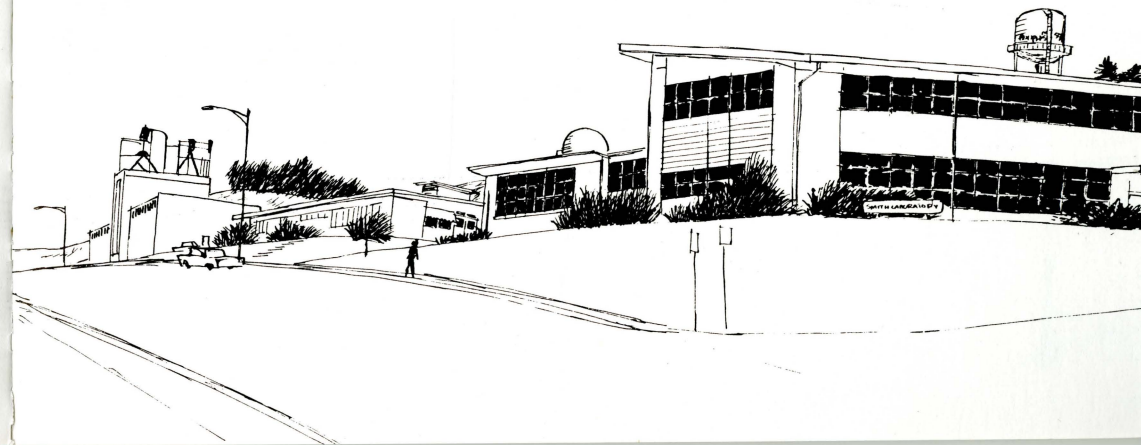
The students disliked the notion of submitting the agreement to the faculty so against advice of their own leaders they struck on the morning of May 7. The student leaders realized that many faculty members supported their point of view in the dispute.

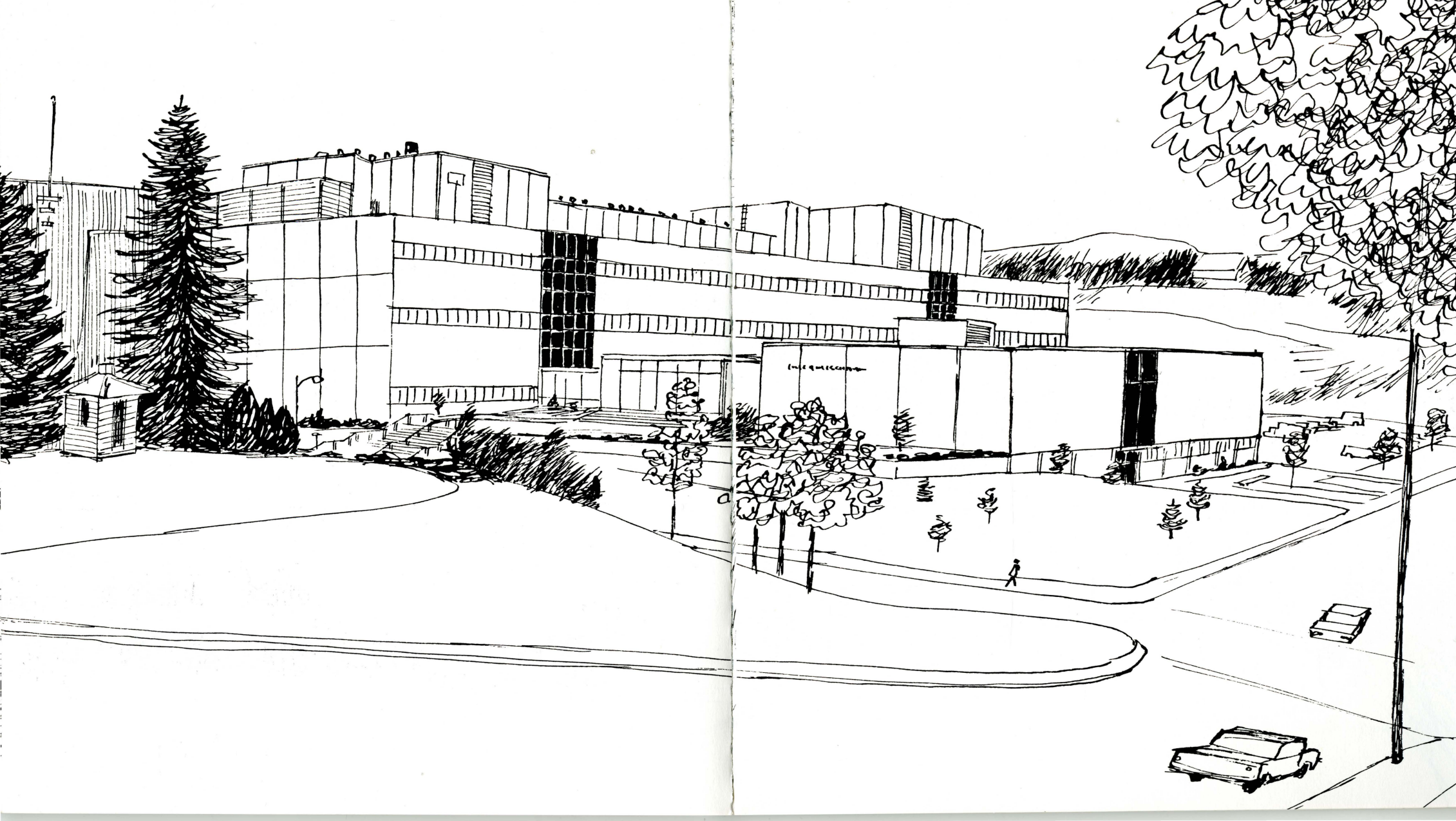
The faculty senate met while the strike was going on. It condemned the strike as unjustifiable but also approved the agreement. All practical demands of the students were granted.

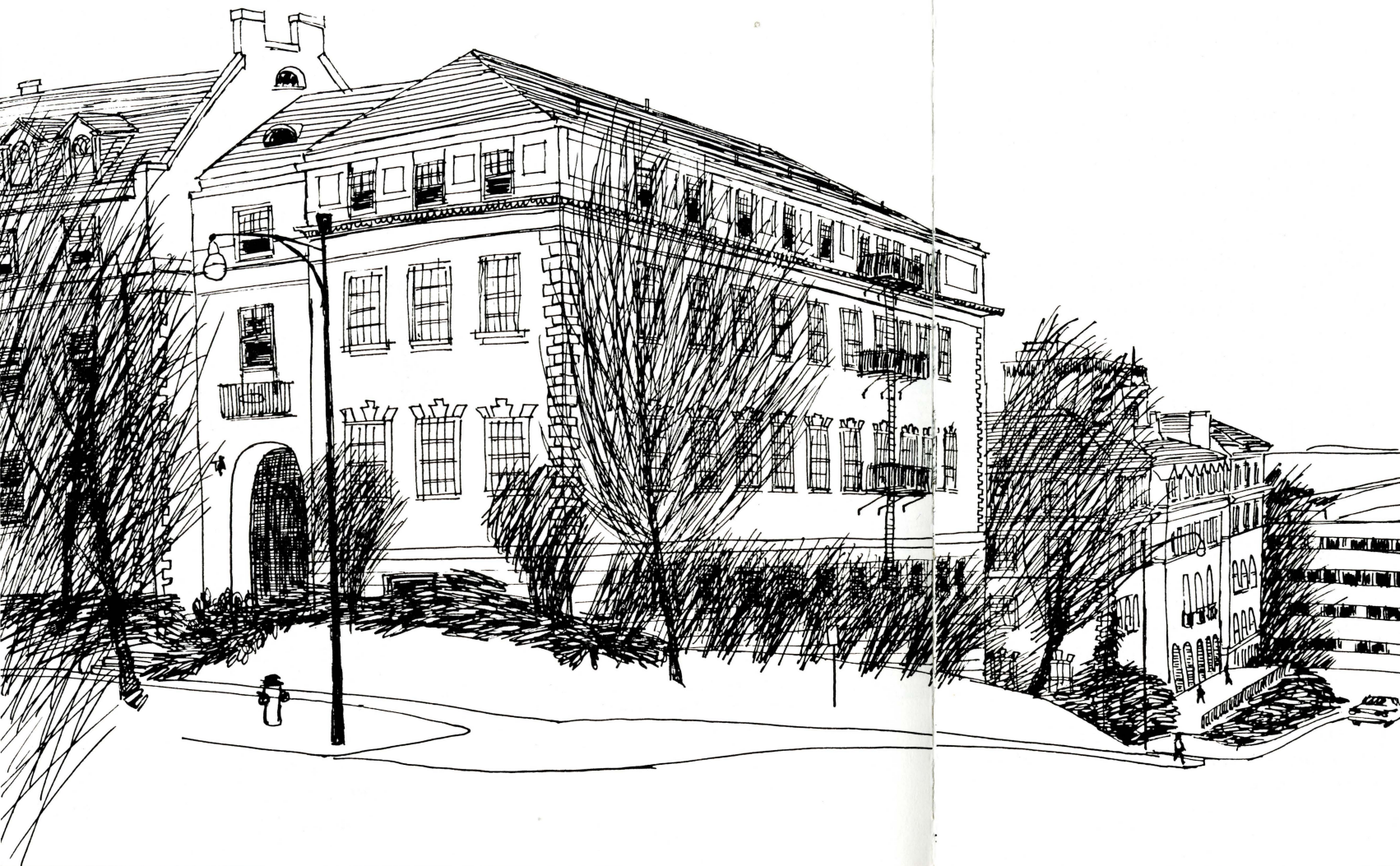
AT LEFT: *Horse Show at Hilltop Stables.*
OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *McCoy (left) and Wegner Halls.*

OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Smith Laboratory; Seed House and Spillman Hall at left.*

OVERLEAF: *Johnson Hall; Stadium in left background.*







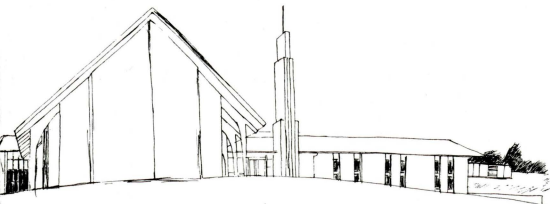
As the decade of the forties opened, the Holland era was drawing to a close. It was during these years that Holland made what he believed were among his most important contributions to the college. The first was the establishment of a School of Social Work in 1938, a step which was not to survive its insecure beginning. The second was the establishment of a department of police science in 1941, a plan which not only Holland but also the Regents were most enthusiastic about.

And at long last, the college was to have two more long-awaited buildings, McCoy and Wegner, to provide a permanent home for the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Holland, before he retired, led the campus community through a period of war-time for the second time in his career. Unlike World War I, all went smoothly when the Army Air Corps selected the college as one of its training centers. The college provided a strong educational program and made all its facilities freely available for military use. This was not difficult to do since only Waller Hall remained occupied by civilian men. Even football had been given up by 1944.

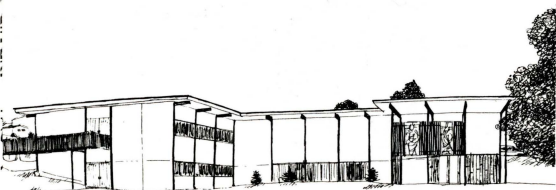
In 1945, before the war had ended, Holland passed the presidency of the college on to Wilson Compton, a distinguished economist. The college on the hill had

Stimson Hall; Waller and McAllister Halls in right background.



Latter-Day Saints Chapel and Institute of Religion.

Presbyterian Church.



changed imperceptibly during the 29 years of Holland's regime. Buildings and course additions had come slowly under the handicap of the depression. Sweeping changes on the skyline of Pullman soon were to be made.

Compton, in his inaugural address, foresaw these changes. "The next quarter century," he said, "will see a reorganization of our society, our industry, our life, more drastic perhaps than in any comparable period of history."

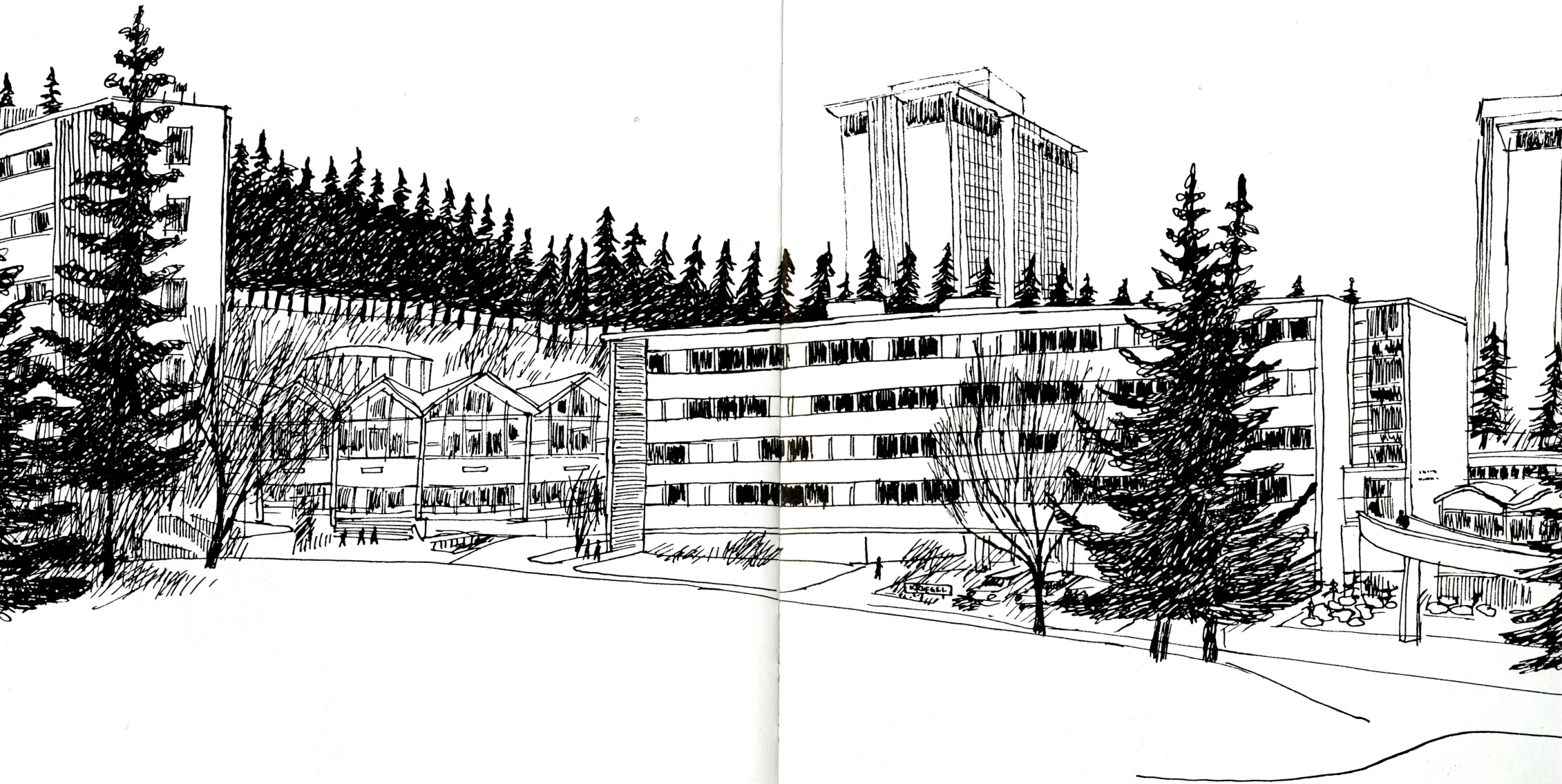
He followed the course set by Bryan and Holland, expressing belief in the spirit of the state universities "because they are deliberately designed to give every young man and every young woman an equal chance; and they do not attempt to disguise the fact that the objective of education is as much a good *job* as it is the good *life*; and that it is good *citizenship* as much as either."

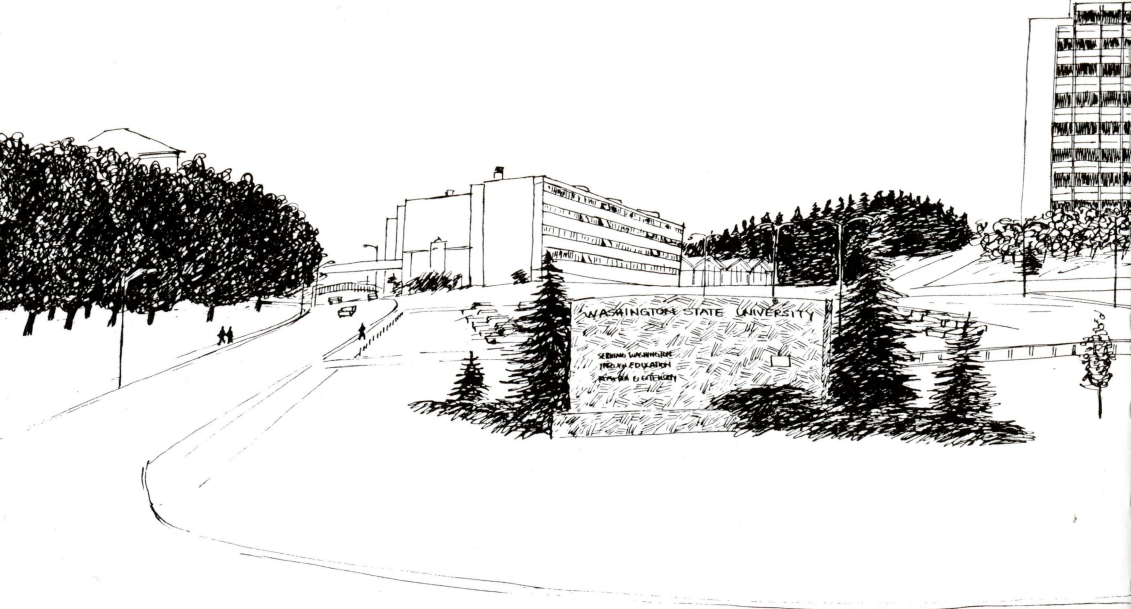
With the opening of Washington State in the fall of 1946 came the flood, literally and figuratively. The administration, anticipating an influx of GI's attending school under their "bill of rights," had purchased four barracks as "temporary" dormitories. Miss Selma Streit, newly-arrived dietician, set about increasing the feeding capacity

OPPOSITE: *Gannon, Goldsworthy and Neill Halls.*

OVERLEAF: *Goldsworthy Hall, Hall Rotunda and Kruegel Hall; Orton and Rogers Halls in background.*







of the brick Commons from 500 to 900. This was far from sufficient. Miss Streit described the scene in these words:

“We fed 2,000 boys every meal . . . we had cafeteria service both upstairs and down and had to haul the food upstairs.”

About 1,400 of these 2,000 veterans had to come from the temporary dormitories, nearly half a mile away.

“It rained . . . every day it rained. These GI’s had to walk all the way over—there were no roads or sidewalks down there either—then stand in line, outside in the rain, to wait their turns to eat. From my office on the second floor I’d look at them standing out there, and I’d nearly die.

“After the first month, I realized we couldn’t go on this way, but we did for a whole year.”

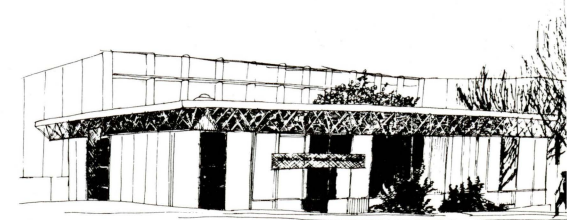
An immediate solution to the problem was the purchase and moving to the campus of another “temporary” structure, Stadium Commons. It like the “temporary” dormitories remained in use until the early sixties.

The GI’s not only came in great num-

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Entrance sign at Stadium Way and Moscow highway, constructed of stone from the old Arch; McAllister Hall in center background.*

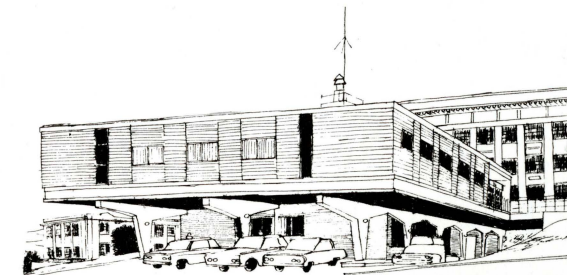
OPPOSITE, BELOW: *The Commons.*

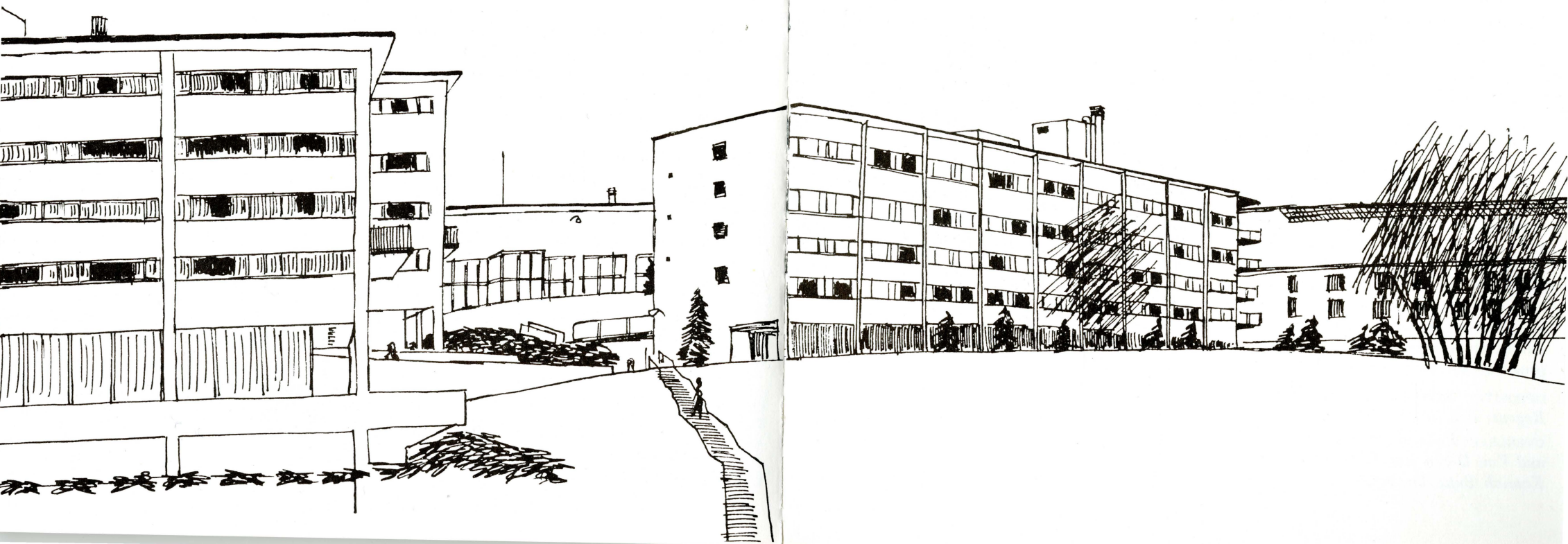
OVERLEAF: *Scott and Coman Halls at left; Regents Hill at right; Hollingbery Field House in right background.*



Washington State Regional School Laboratory; Cleveland Hall in background.

Safety Building, on site of old hospital; Troy Hall in left background; Wilson Hall at right.





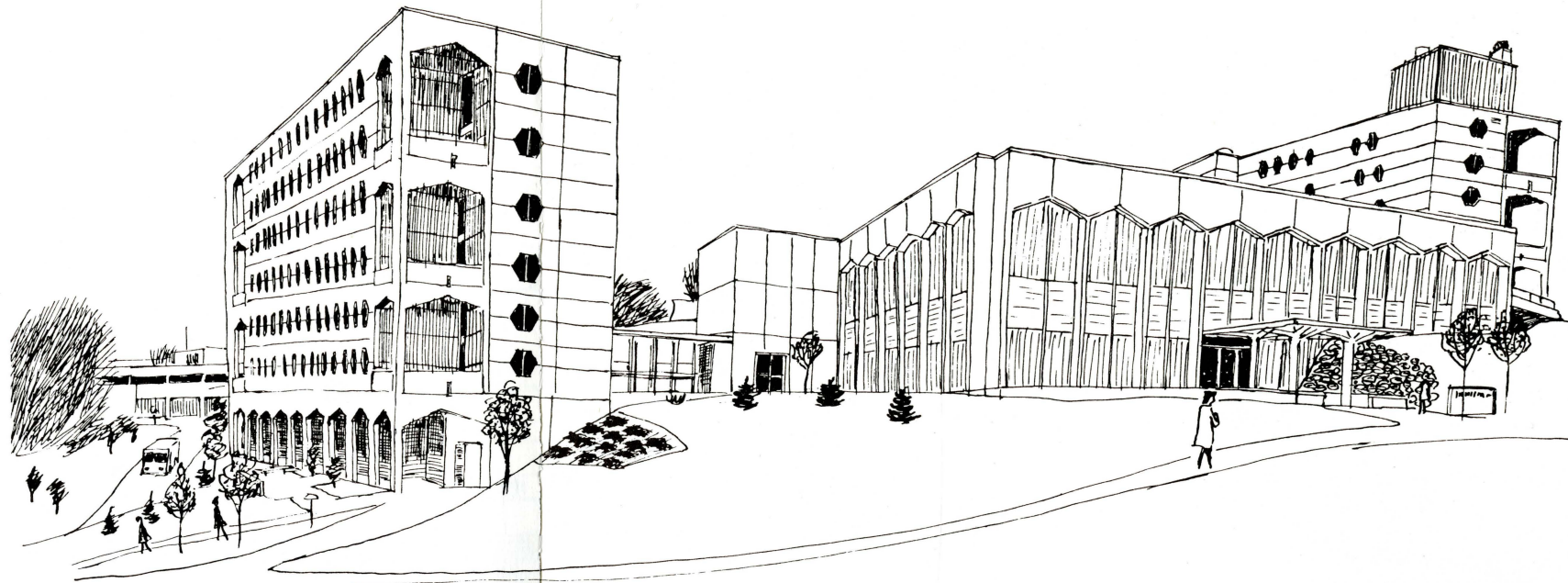
bers; they brought with them their wives and children. Addition of temporary apartments and single dwelling structures, dubbed either Washington Square or the "Fairways" because of their proximity to the golf course, provided a small dent in the acute housing situation. How many people would have dared forecast that these structures would continue to be occupied by married students and young faculty families more than fifteen years later.

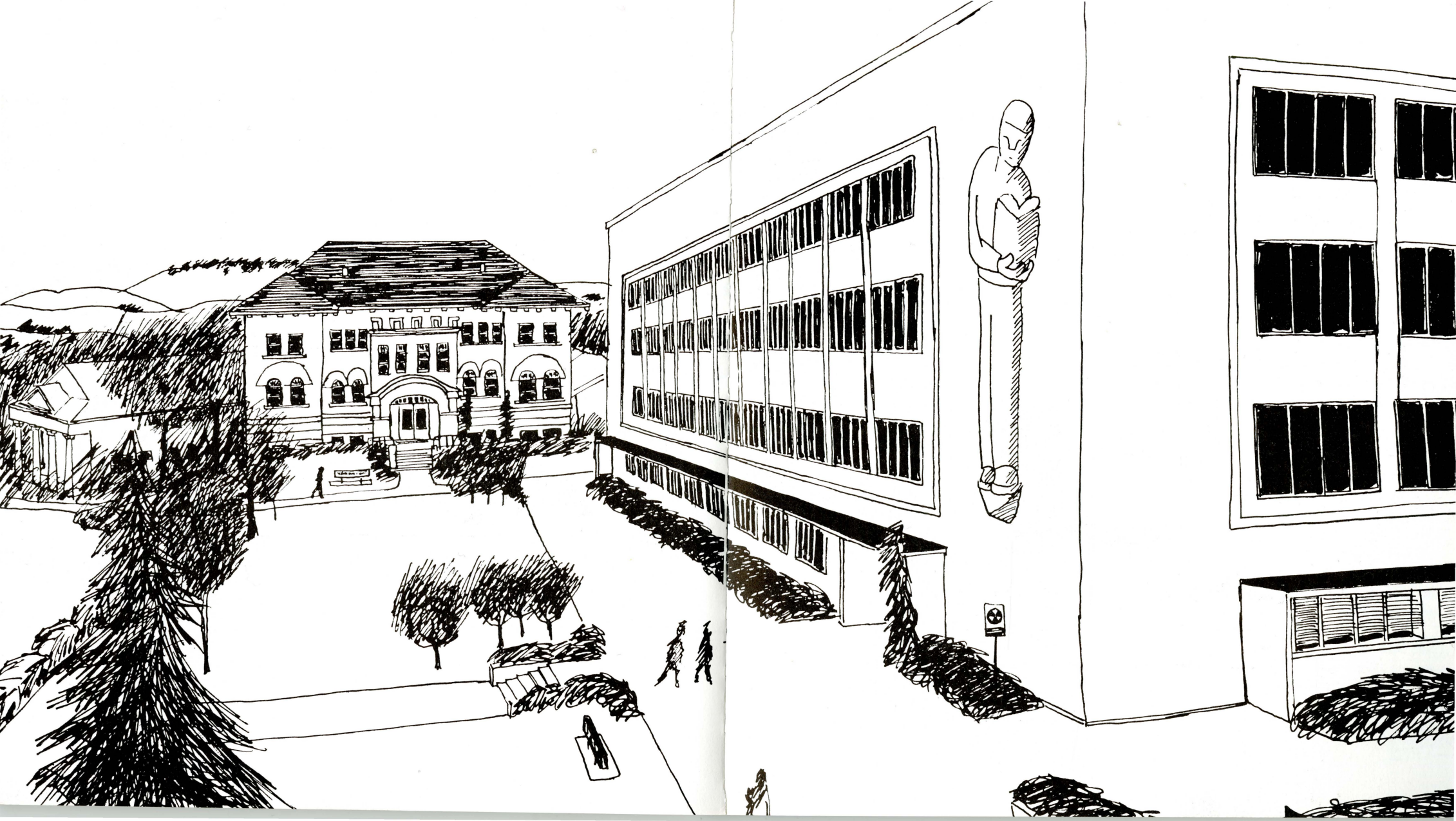
Two other wooden structures acquired from the Navy remain in use today—Spillman Hall, home of poultry science, and the old education building, which continues to house the psychology department until the Todd Hall addition is completed. Education finally found a permanent home with the opening of Cleveland Hall in the fall of 1963.

But change of a more lasting sort came with the Compton era. His scheme for the Washington State Institute of Technology and the Institute of Agricultural Sciences was adopted by the Regents in 1945. The same year the legislature had appropriated money for buildings to house technology and the mining experiment station. The new institutes made possible ever-expanding programs of contract research to serve in-

OPPOSITE: *Streit and Perham Halls; Regents Hill in left background.*

OVERLEAF: *Holland Library; "Agony" Hall and Van Doren Hall in background; Kamiak Butte beyond.*







dustry and agriculture throughout the state.

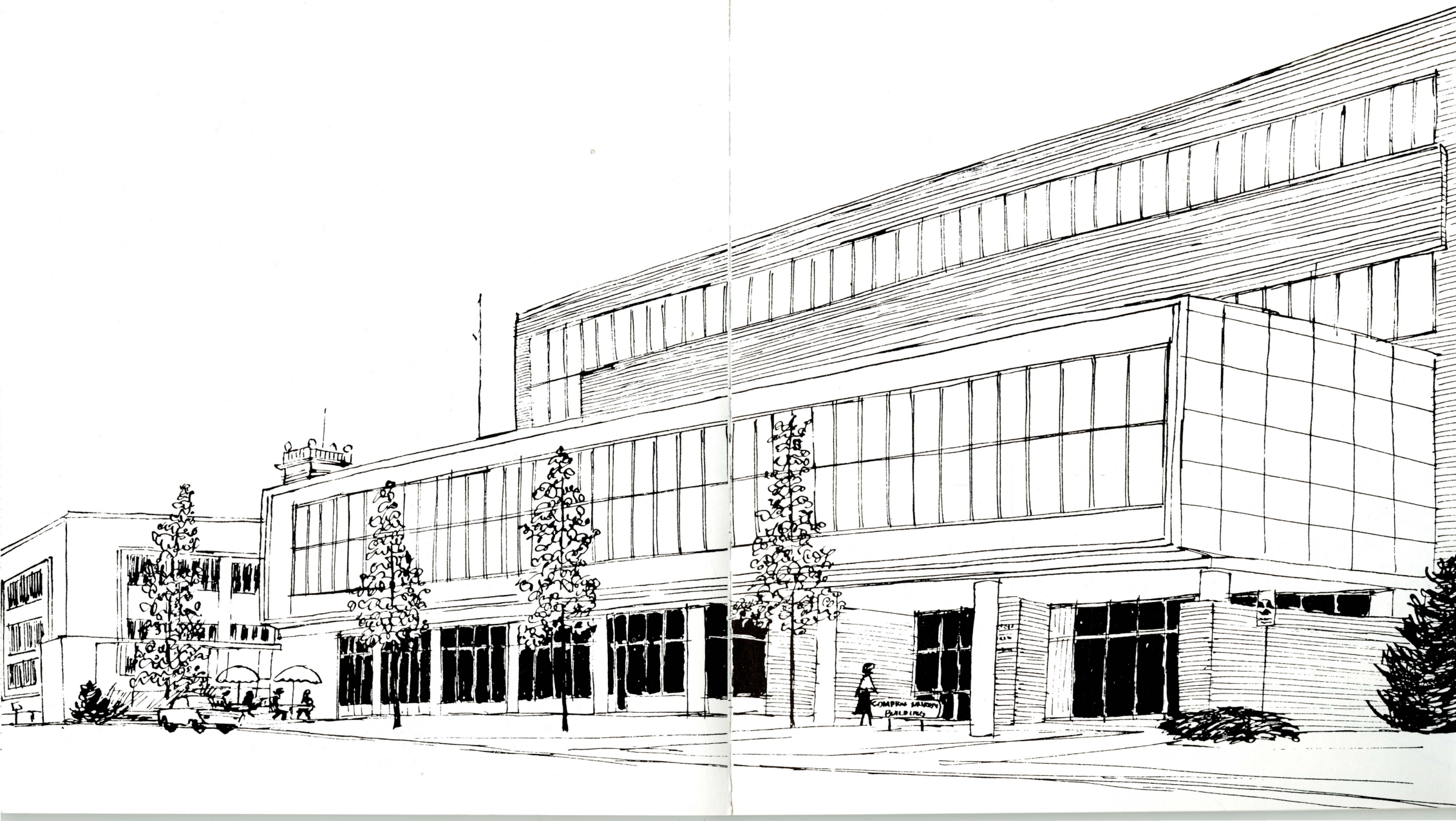
At the same time, funds were forthcoming for Todd Hall, the largest classroom building on campus. It must have seemed an immense structure when it opened in the fall of 1949 but to the students of the late fifties and sixties the memory of Todd is one of horrendous traffic jams as classes changed. As enrollments continued to rise, students soon learned that it took an extra five minutes to squeeze through the doors of Todd and fight one's way up the packed stairways. Now students look forward to the completion of a huge east wing for the busy classroom building.

One of the most memorable commencements in Washington State's history was that of 1947 when the governor announced that the college at last was to get its much-needed library.

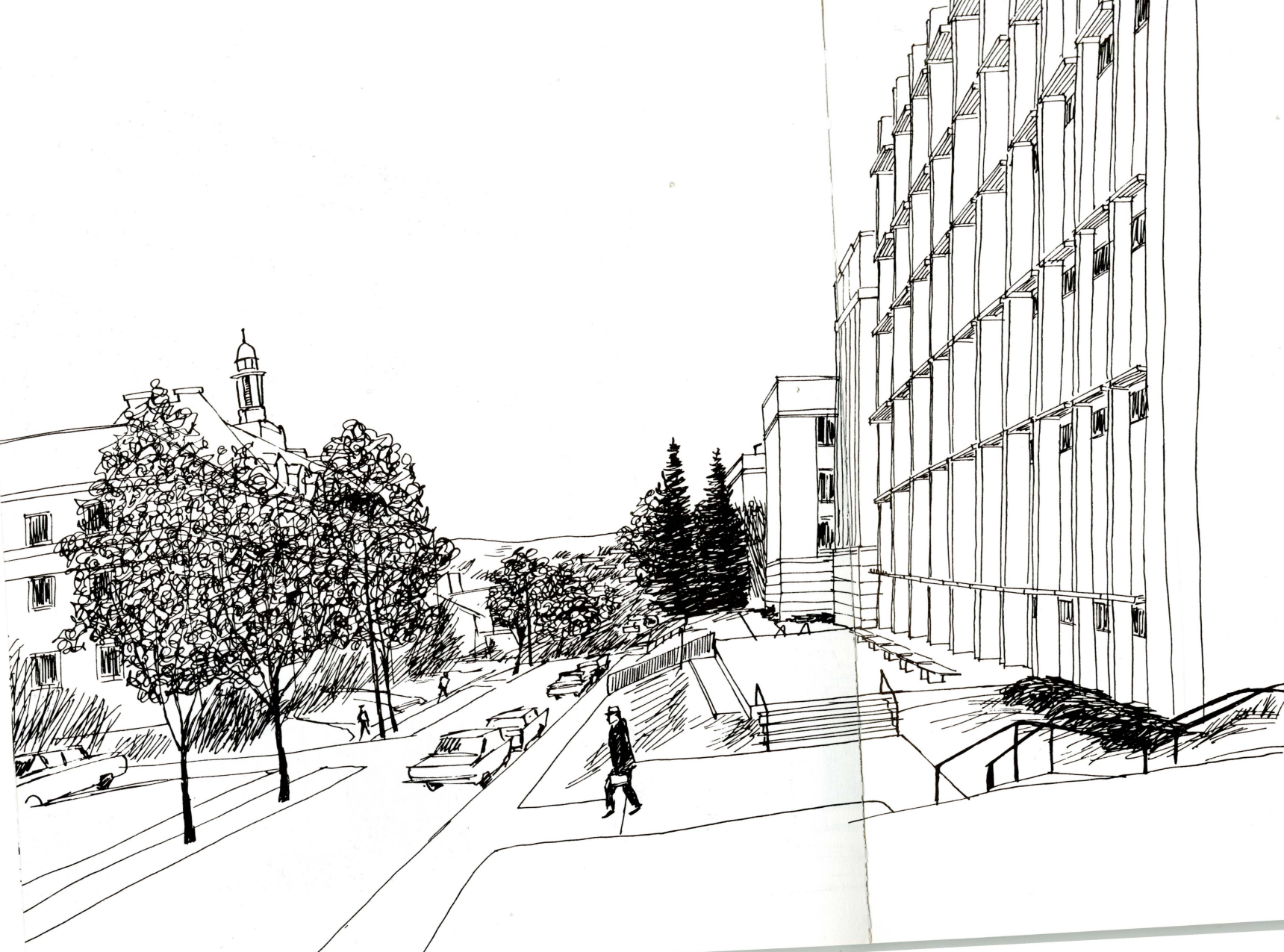
Holland had first called the attention of the Regents to the need for a new library in 1935. Throughout the years it remained not only his, but also the board's, pet project. Regent Davis once said: "I have a vision of a magnificent library building on the site of the Old Gymnasium that will stand out as the key to the entire grouping of the college buildings."

The regent was nearly correct in his prediction. The library was built just west OPPOSITE: *The "Bookie"; Holland Library in right background.*

OVERLEAF: *Wilson Compton Union; Holland Library in left background.*



COMPTON BATTERY
BUILDING



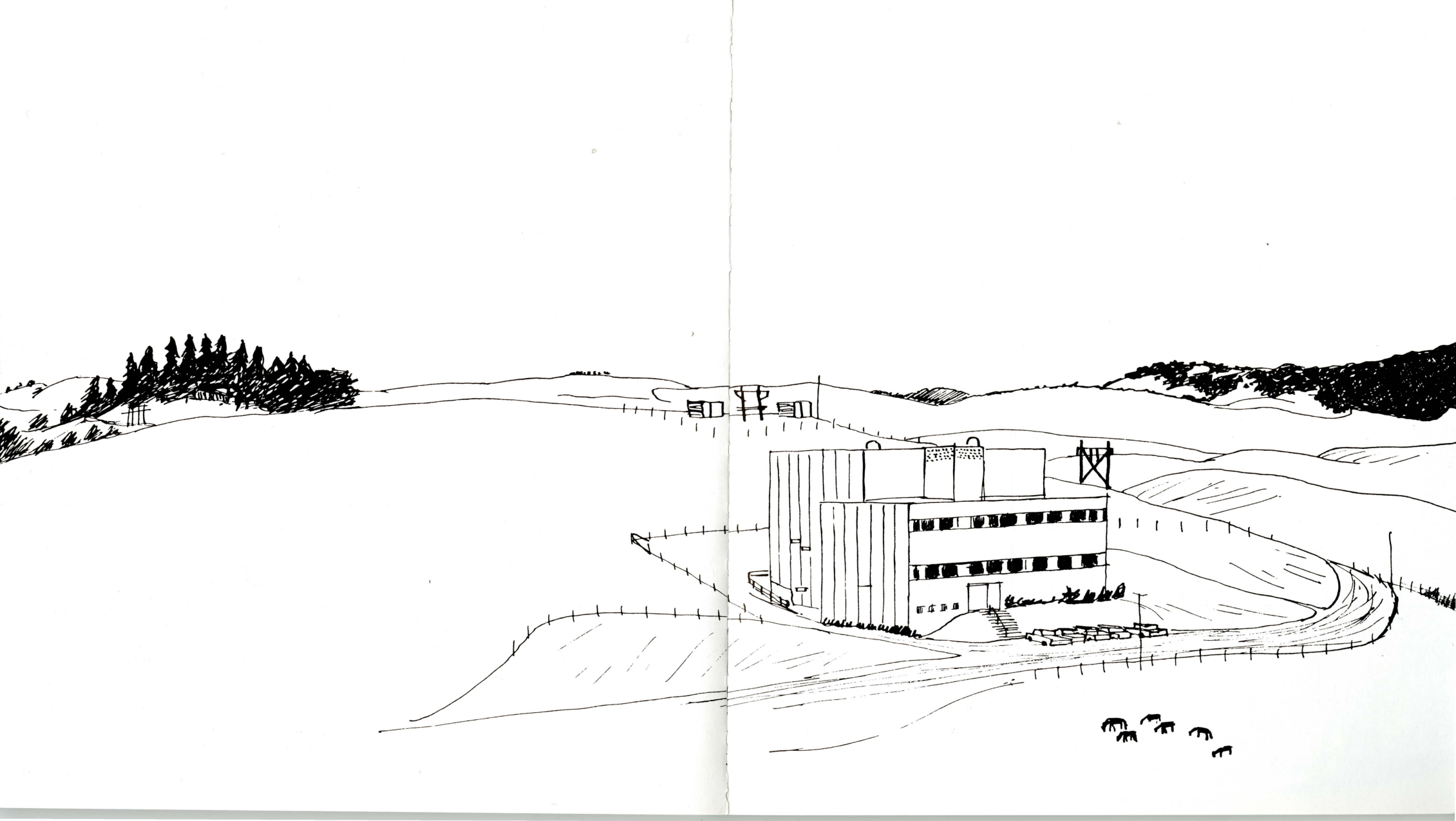
of the historic old gymnasium. The gym, then known as the TUB (for temporary union building), dated back to 1901 when it had been built as a combination armory-gymnasium. Its history was even more significant for the back wall of the original "crib" had been utilized for one of the gym walls. The last vestige of the "crib" remains with a few of its bricks incorporated, along with a memorial plaque, in the south wall of the library.

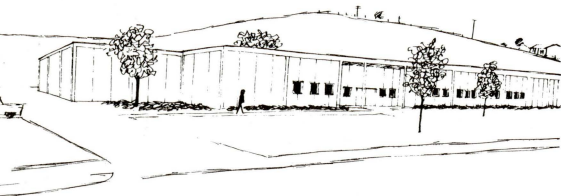
Holland lived long enough to see his "dream" library come to reality and to enjoy the satisfaction of having it named in his honor. It opened in 1951 and featured the now-famous "nature boy."

Students themselves got into the post-war building act. A bond issue and activity fee funds made possible the \$3 million Compton Union Building. It flanked the site of the original "crib" to the east and soon rivaled Bryan Hall as "the" campus center. The little college on the hill now was a bustling institution of 5,000 students. It had come a long way from the crib to the CUB.

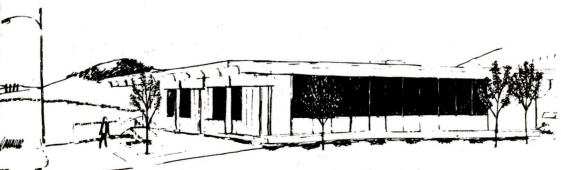
Washington State was ready to enter its fourth era. Although the term is not yet in common usage because C. Clement French is very much part of the institution, it might be termed the French era, an era

OPPOSITE: *Fulmer Hall, old and new wings, at right; Stimson Hall in left background.*
OVERLEAF: *Nuclear Reactor; Roundtop at upper left.*





*Publications Building (ABOVE) and
McCluskey Services Building (BELOW)
on Farm Way.*



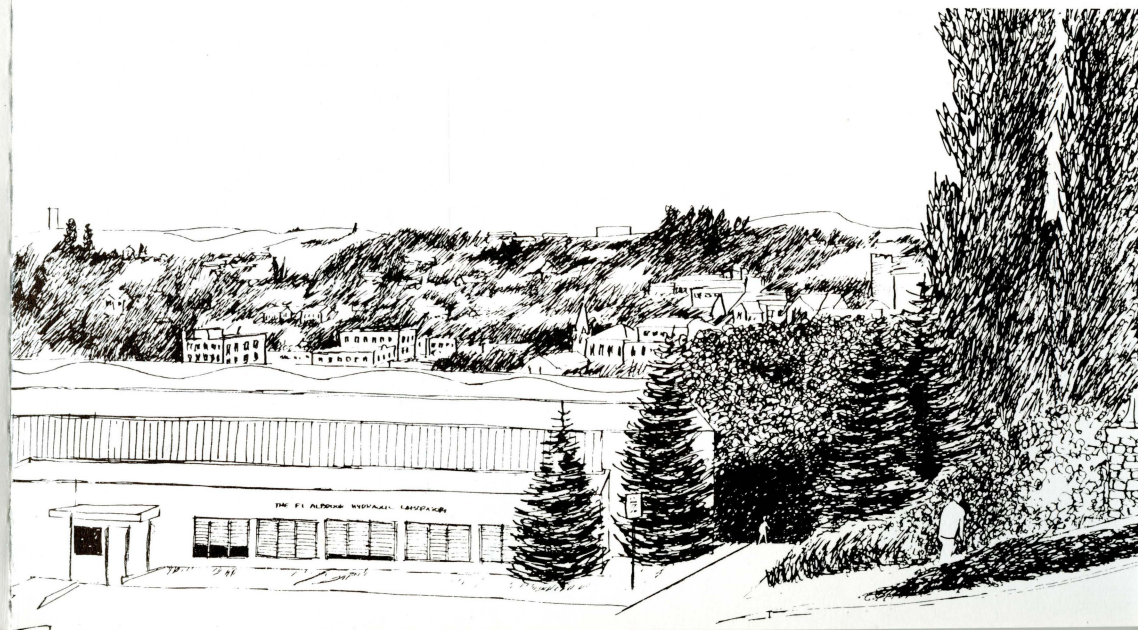
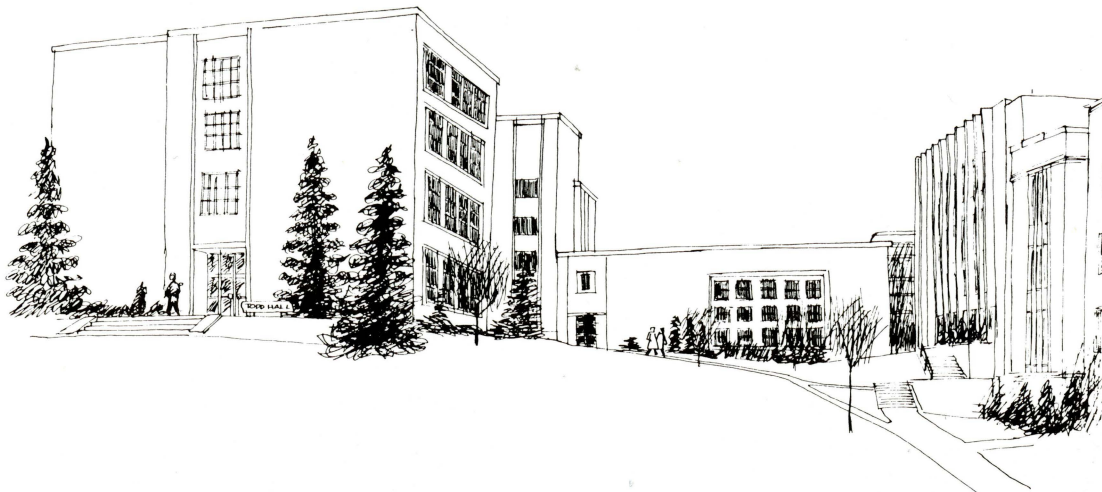
which is well into its second decade. The Regents accepted Compton's resignation in April, 1951, and appointed Dr. William A. Pearl as acting president. A year later—on April 1, 1952—the dean of the College of Texas A&M assumed the presidency.

French, like the first three presidents, is a strong advocate of the "people's university" concept. Both at the state level and at the national level as president of the Land-Grant Association, he has emphasized the necessity for maintaining the tradition of education for all qualified individuals regardless of social or economic background.

This philosophy goes hand-in-glove with Washington State's emphasis on its residence campus. For many years, about ninety per cent of the students have lived in dormitories or Greek houses. Shortly after French's arrival, Regents Hill—the first in a rapidly multiplying series of large residence halls—was opened. A few years later came McAllister, Kruegel, Neill and Scott-Coman. The sixties saw the dedication of another round of halls—Streit-Perham for women and Gannon-Goldsworthy for men. And the first twelve-story dorms, Rogers and Orton, rose high on the rim of the south edge of the campus on the site of the forestry nursery, their top floor

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Todd Hall at left;
Fulmer Hall at right.*

OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Albrook Hydraulic
Laboratory; Administration walk at right.*



lounges commanding a panoramic view of campus and town.

A long-standing custom of geographical separation of sexes came to an end in 1963 when coeds moved into Neill Hall. The traditional ratio of two men for each woman had changed even faster than the university had anticipated. Since the number of coeds was growing more rapidly than the number of their male counterparts, the decision already had been made that all new residence halls were to be designed for use by either men or women.

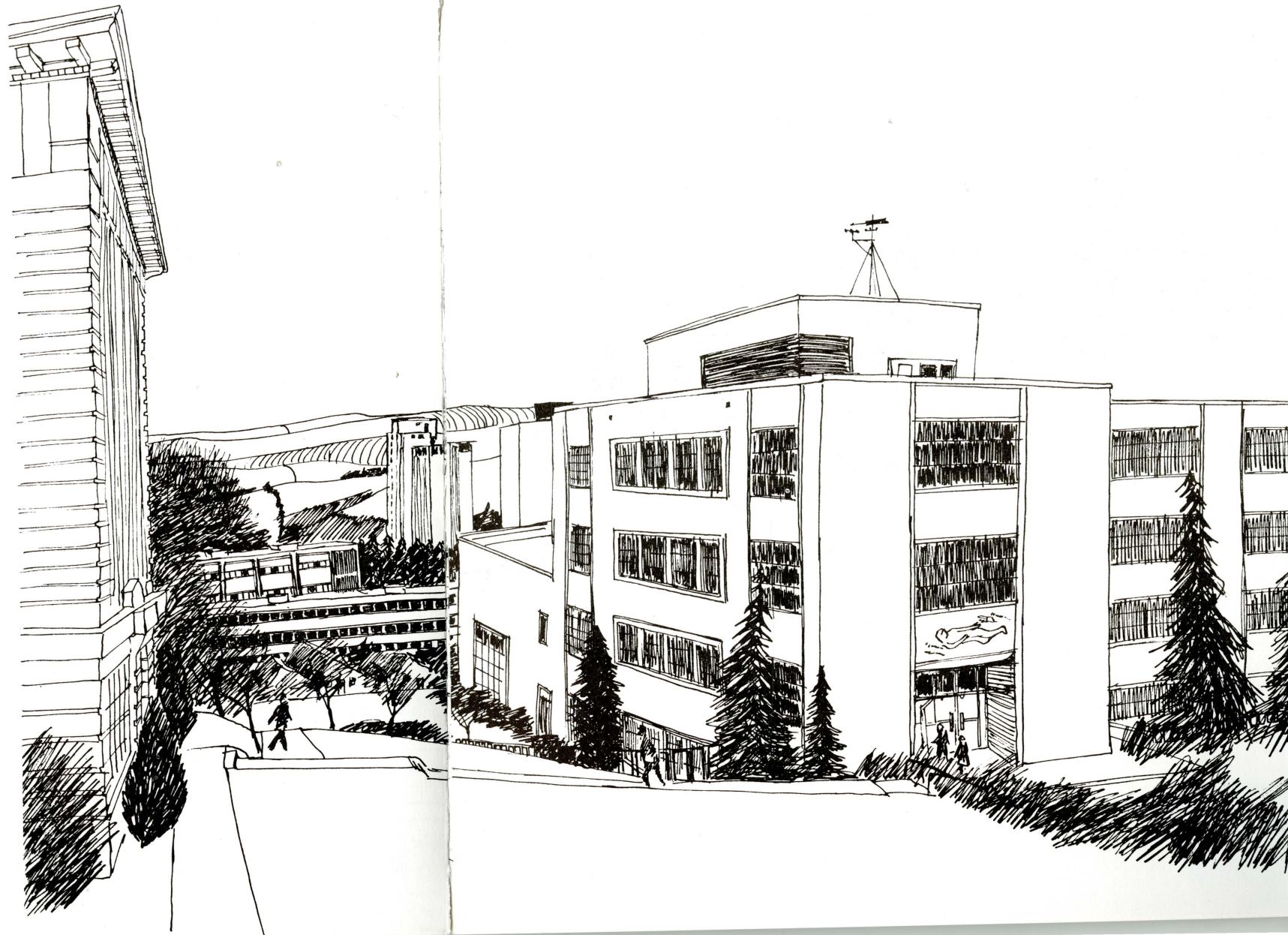
Under French's leadership, the university recognized that married students were not just a post-war phenomena but rather constituted an increasingly large part of the student body. To help meet their housing needs Terrace Apartments was opened in 1957; Kamiak followed in 1963.

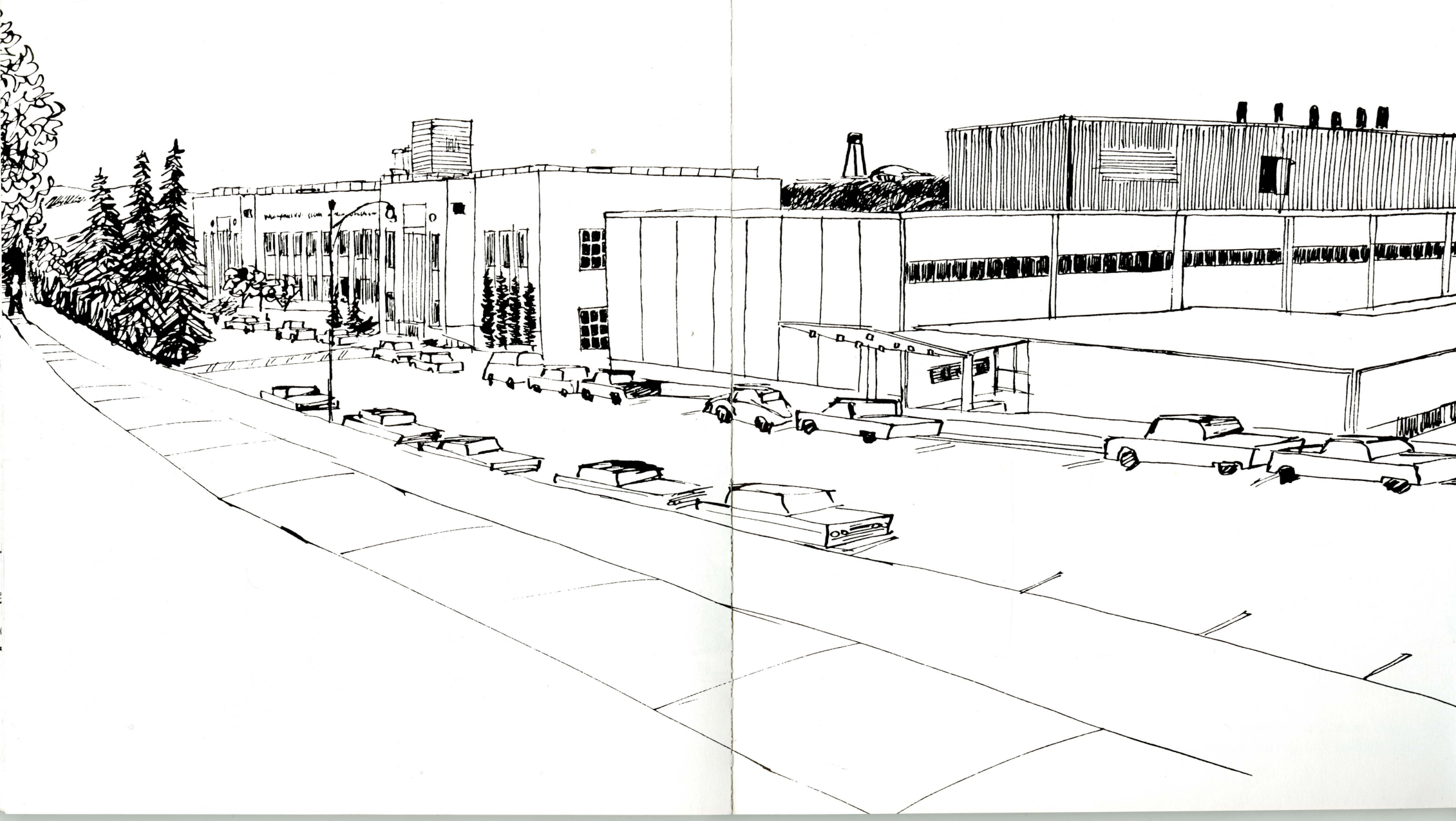
The opening of the Nuclear Reactor in 1960 signified the university's participation in the atomic age. The first of its kind on a campus west of the Mississippi, the reactor serves a wide variety of research projects and provides teaching facilities for a new course in nuclear technology.

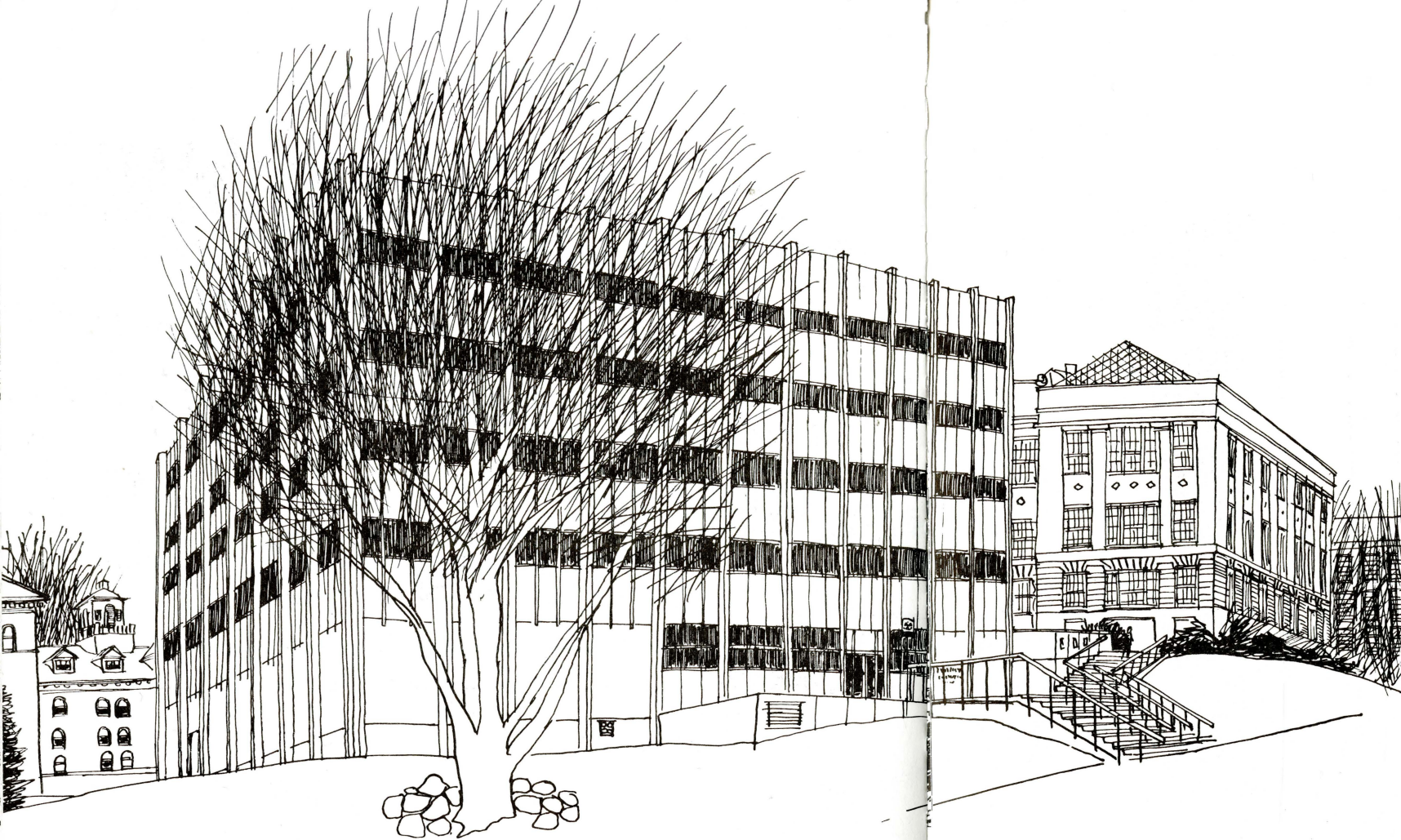
A major milestone was reached in September, 1959, when the institution's name

OPPOSITE: Todd Hall; Wilson Hall at right; Neill, Goldsworthy and Rogers Halls in background.

OVERLEAF: Dana Hall (formerly Institute of Technology Building) at left; Sloan Hall at right.





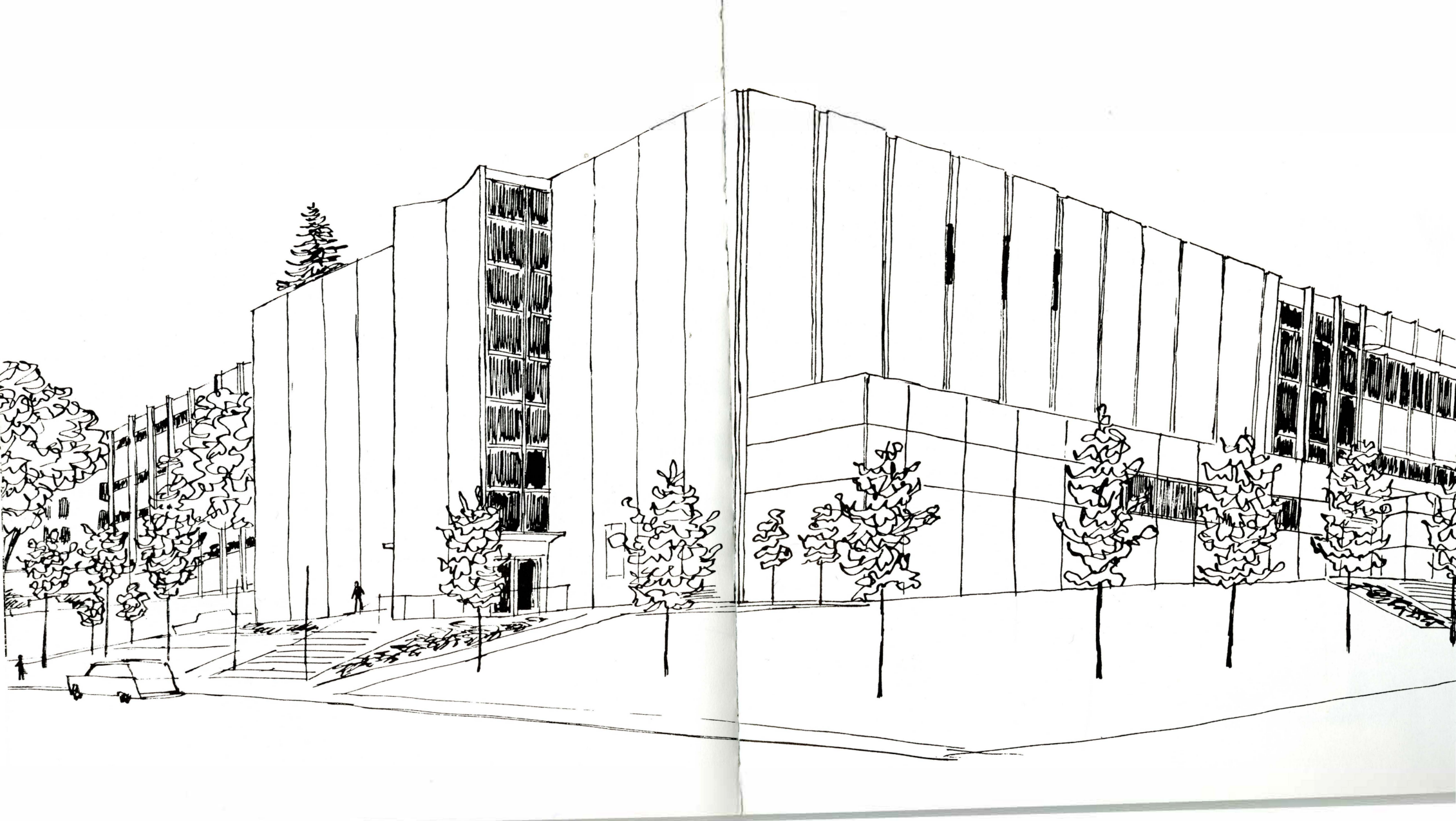


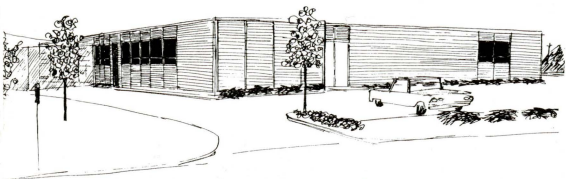
was changed to Washington State University. Bryan's prediction became a recognized actuality with the new name which accurately described the spirit and the content of the college on the hill. It may have taken the old grads a little while to get used to saying "W.S.U." instead of "W.S.C." but the well-remembered spirit of Washington State remained the same.

The second half of the 20th century brought with it another flurry of building activity. During the French era, total floor space in major buildings has more than doubled. First in the procession was the massive Johnson Hall, housing all of the plant sciences. In rapid order followed the addition to Fulmer, Sloan Hall for engineering, and Heald Hall, the biological sciences addition. Next on the schedule were Cleveland Hall (education), Kimbrough Hall (music) and the addition to Todd. The landscape changed so rapidly that a graduate need only be away from the campus for two years for him to exclaim on his return, "I hardly recognized the place."

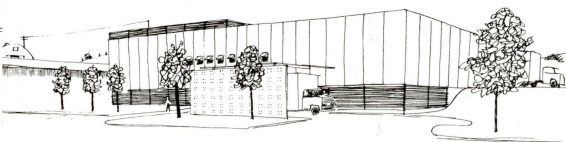
But the changes of the French era were much more profound than mere physical appearance. French, when he assumed the presidency, found two other areas to be of major concern to him. One was the low
 OPPOSITE: *Heald Hall at left; Ferry Hall in left background; Science Building in right background.*

OVERLEAF: *Cleveland Hall, new education building; Heald Hall in left background.*





*Comparative Behavior Laboratory (ABOVE)
and Food Services Building (BELOW)
on Farm Way.*



economic status of the faculty and staff. His persistent efforts have resulted in the more than doubling of faculty salaries in the last decade. Salaries for the staff have risen almost as rapidly.

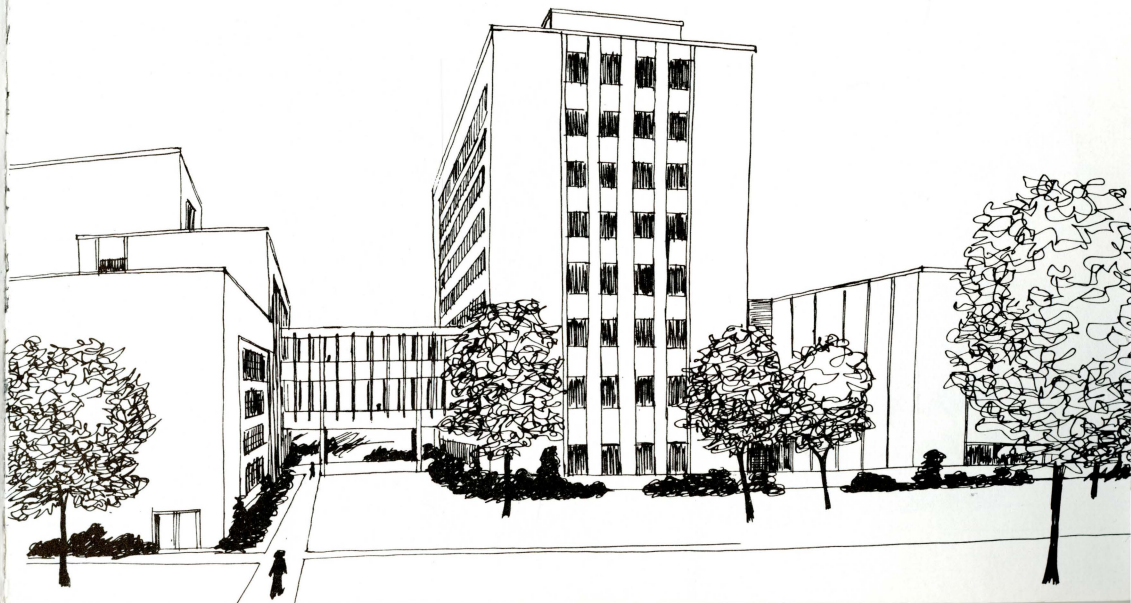
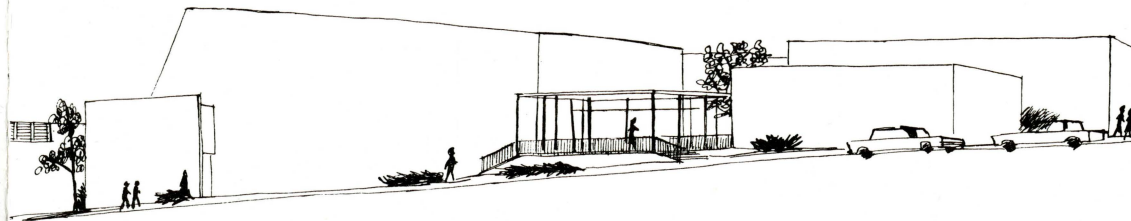
His other concern was restoration of good relations with the University of Washington. Even before he officially took office, he wrote to Henry Schmitz, the new president of the university, suggesting that they work together to "heal the wound." Schmitz readily agreed that this was a necessity for both institutions. Tangible results of these efforts can be seen in the unprecedented approval by the University of Washington Regents of the proposals to change the name of the State College and to restore degrees in architecture and forest management.

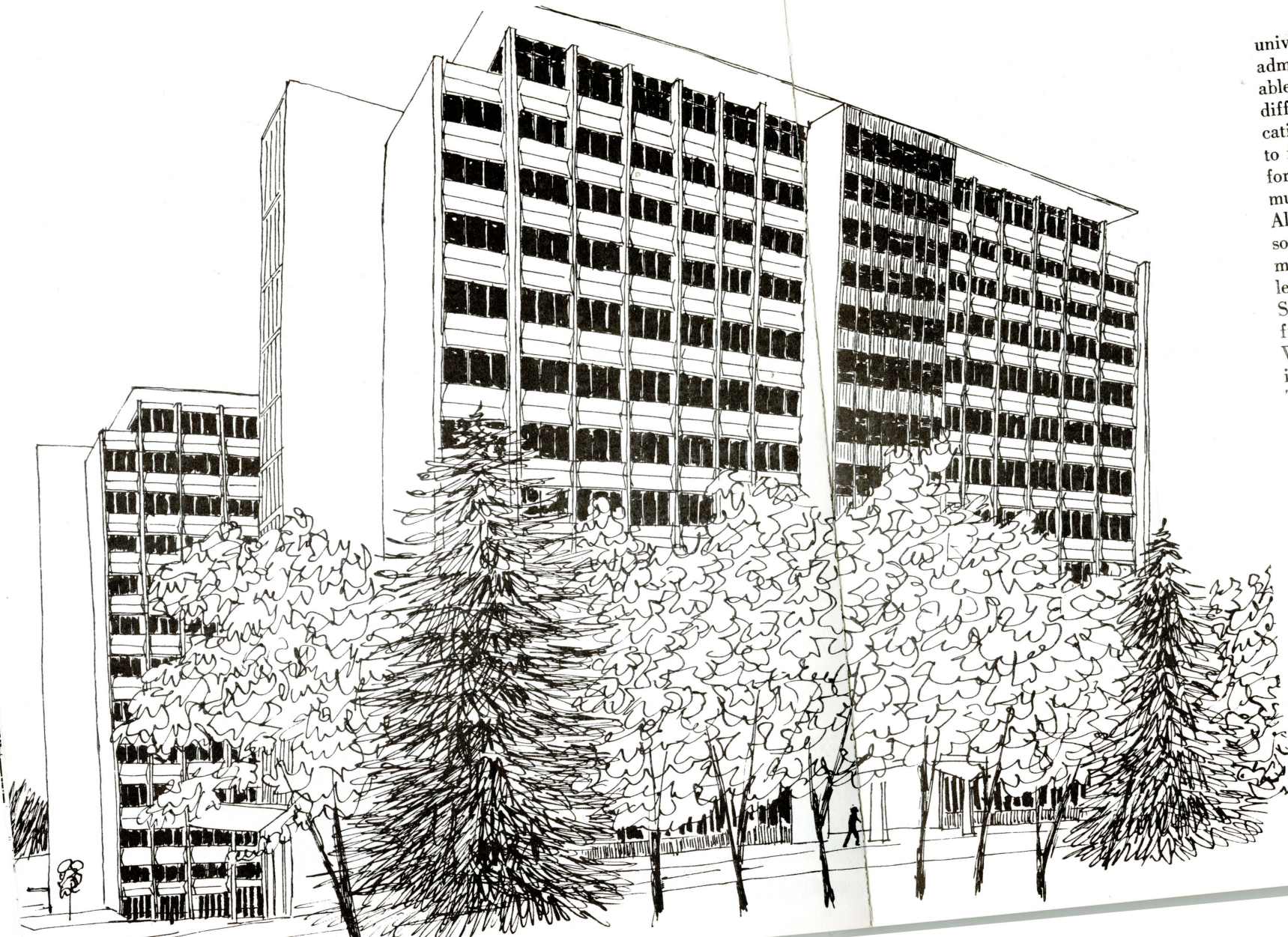
Change also was obvious in the growing numbers of students. Enrollments in each successive year of the sixties set new records, even topping those booming years of the "G.I. bulge." And nearly 11,000 students are predicted for the last year of the decade.

Not only was the size of the student body expanding; its character was changing. Faced with the inability to serve all those who sought entrance, in 1962 the

OPPOSITE, ABOVE: *Kimbrough Hall, new music building; the "Bookie" in left background.*

OPPOSITE, BELOW: *Todd Hall addition; Todd Auditorium at left.*





university raised its entrance requirements admitting only those who had a "reasonable chance to succeed" in the increasingly difficult task of receiving a university education. Activities and social life continued to flourish but it didn't take much digging for the old grad to realize that "school was much tougher" than when he was a student. Although the size of the freshman and sophomore classes "held their own," the most rapid growth was coming at the upper levels and most particularly in the Graduate School. Candidates for advanced degrees, from all parts of the world, were coming to Washington State for research and study in fields ranging from agronomy to zoology. The school on the hill truly had become an intellectual center of the Pacific Northwest.

In spite of all this growth, one thing has not changed and hopefully never will. It is that intangible something which Holland called the "hello spirit." The description, "a friendly campus," is more than just a catchy phrase in recruitment literature. Students and faculty alike work hard at keeping it a meaningful term.

Washington State University celebrates its 75th birthday in 1965. It is old in years, mature in outlook, but still a pioneer at heart—looking just as confidently toward the future as did that Pullman citizen of 1890 who gazed at the barren, wind-swept hill.

Rogers Hall; Orton Hall in left background

INDEX

- Adams School, 59
Administration Building, 20, 31, 68
Administration Building Annex, 33, 48
"Agony" Hall, 39, 43, 102
Airport, Pullman-Moscow, 58
Albrook Hydraulic Laboratory, 113
Alpha Chi Omega, 72, 75
Alpha Chi Omega (old), 78
Alpha Delta Pi, 72, 75
Alpha Gamma Rho, 72
Alpha Kappa Lambda, 77
Alpha Tau Omega, 64, 72, 75
Arch, 14
Armory, 80
Arts Hall, 22, 34, 42, 45
Assemblies of God chapel, 80
Associated Students, 79
Bailey, Arthur "Buck," 76
Bailey Field, 10, 52, 79
Baptist Church, 48
Baptist student center, 48
Barns, 84
Beta Theta Pi, 72
Bohler Gym, 52, 76, 79
Bohler, J. Fred, 76
"Bookie," 43, 104, 123
Bookstore (old), 17
Bryan, Enoch A., 26, 29, 31-32, 36, 39, 48, 53-54, 59
Bryan Hall, 27, 48
Butch's Cage, 53
California Street, 76
Campus, 6, 9, 16, 18, 119
Campus Avenue, 70
Carpenter Hall, 28, 40, 80
Catholic Church, Sacred Heart, 45
Catholic student center, 45
Chapel, Inc., 80
Chemical Engineering Building, 28, 48
Christian Science church, 64
Church of Christ, 64
Church of the Nazarene, 83
Cleveland Hall, 97, 100, 119, 120
College Hall, 34, 48
College Hall (old), 6
Colorado Street, 75
Coman Hall, 98, 112
Commons (brick), 44, 74, 96, 97
Commons, Stadium, 97
Community Building Company, 71, 74
Community Congregational Church, 79
Community Hall, 65, 71
Comparative Behavior Laboratory, 122
Compton Union Building, 37, 106, 109
Compton, Wilson, 91-92, 100, 112
Concordia Lutheran Church and Student Center, 79
Congregational Church, Community, 79
Cougar Cottage, 33
"Crib," 6, 23, 109
CUB, 37, 106, 109
Dana Hall, 116
Davis Hall, 69, 74
Deeter, "Ike," 76
Delta Gamma, 75
Delta Upsilon, 75
Duncan Dunn Hall, 65, 74
Edison School, 54
Edison School (old), 59
Education building, 97, 100, 119, 120
Education Building (old), 44, 100
Engineering labs, 53
Entrance sign, 96
Episcopal church (old), 32
Episcopal Church, St. James, 83
Fairways, 81, 100
Ferry Hall, 30, 42, 118
Ferry Hall (old), 6, 39
Fertig, Annie, 83, 86
Field House, 52, 79, 98
Fire station, 97
Fire Station (old), 40
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 64
Food Services Building, 122
Franklin School, 59
French, C. Clement, 109, 112, 119, 122
Friel, Jack, 76
Fulmer Hall, 80, 108, 113, 119
Gamma Phi Beta, 70
Gannon Hall, 93, 112
Goldsworthy Hall, 93, 94, 112, 115
Golf Club House, 49, 79
Grand Street, 9, 56
Greenhouses, 84
Greystone Presbyterian Church, 45
Gymnasium, Men's, 52, 76, 79
Gymnasium, Women's, 52
Gymnasium (old), 12, 16, 105
Hall Rotunda, 94
Heald Hall, 22, 30, 118, 119, 120
Heston, John, 26
High School, 61
Hilltop Stables, 86
Holland, Ernest O., 48, 59-60, 68, 76, 79, 83, 86, 91, 105, 109
Holland Library, 16, 102, 104, 105, 106, 109
Hollingbery Field House, 52, 79, 98
Hollingbery, O. E. "Babe," 76
Home economics building, 46
Hospital, 55
Human Relations Center, 17, 42
Institute of Technology, 100, 116
Jefferson School, 54
Jewett Observatory, 44
Johnson Hall, 88, 119
Junior high school, 55
Kamiak Apartments, 82, 114
Kappa Alpha Theta, 77
Kappa Delta, 75
Kappa Sigma, 74, 77
Kimbrough Hall, 119, 123
Koinonia House, 78
Kruegel Hall, 94, 112
"Lac de Puddle," 10, 79
Lambda Chi Alpha, 33
Land-Grant Act, 8, 10, 13, 32
Latter-Day Saints Chapel and Institute of Religion, 92
Library, 16, 102, 104, 105, 106, 109
Lilley, George, 23, 26
Lincoln Junior High School, 55
Linden Street, 72
Lutheran Church, Concordia, and Student Center, 79
Lutheran Church, Trinity, and Student Center, 32
Main Street, 18, 48, 62
Maintenance building (old), 28
McAllister Hall, 90, 96, 112
McCluskey Services Building, 112
McCoy Hall, 87, 91
McCroskey Hall, 66, 68
Memorial Hospital, 55
Methodist Church, Simpson, 29
Methodist student center, 29
Morrill Act, 8, 10, 13, 32
Morrill Hall, 24
Morrill, Justin A., 10, 13
Music building, 119, 123
Music Conservatory, 39, 43, 102
Nazarene, Church of the, 83
Neill Hall, 93, 112, 114, 115
Newman Center, 45
"Nicotine lane," 12
Northern Pacific station, 17, 58
Nuclear Reactor, 110, 114
Oliphant, W. S., 8
Orton Hall, 94, 112, 124
Observatory, Jewett, 44
Pearl, William A., 112
Perham Hall, 81, 100, 112
Phi Delta Theta, 70
Pi Beta Phi, 74
Pi Kappa Alpha, 77
Pine Manor, 82
Post office (old), 17, 42
Power plant, 53
Presbyterian Church, 92
Presbyterian church (old), 45
President's House, 28, 59
Psychology Building, 44, 100
Publications Building, 112
Pullman, 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 18, 19, 23, 56, 62

Pullman-Moscow Airport, 58
 Pullman Newman Center, 45
 Pullman Senior High School, 61
 Reactor, 110, 114
 Regents Hill, 52, 101, 112
 Regional School Laboratory, 97
 Roger Williams House, 48
 Rogers Field, 10, 79
 Rogers Hall, 94, 112, 115, 124
 Rotunda, 94
 Roundtop, 44, 110
 Ruby Street, 75
 Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 45
 Safety Building, 97
 St. James Episcopal Church, 83
 St. James Episcopal Church (old), 32
 Schmitz, Henry, 122
 Science Hall, 22, 30, 80, 118
 Science Hall (old), 22, 34, 42, 45
 Scott Hall, 98, 112
 Seed House, 87
 Services building, 112
 Services Building (old), 33, 48
 Seventh-Day Adventist Church, 80
 Shakey's, 74
 Sigma Kappa, 70
 Sigma Nu, 70
 Simpson Methodist Church, 29
 Sloan Hall, 24, 116, 119
 Smith Gym, 52
 Smith Laboratory, 87
 Snake River, 74
 South Fairway, 81
 Spillman Hall, 87, 100
 Stadium, 50, 53, 79, 88
 Stadium Commons, 97
 State College of Washington, 45, 53-54, 59-60
 Stevens Hall, 42, 66
 Stimson Hall, 74, 90, 108
 Streit Hall, 81, 100, 112
 Streit, Selma, 92, 97
 Students Book Corporation, 43, 104, 123
 Students Liberty Association, 83, 86
 Suzzallo, Henry, 59-60
 Tau Kappa Epsilon, 75
 Technology, Institute of, 100, 116
 Temporary Union Building, 12, 16, 109
 Terrace Apartments, 82, 114
 Theta Chi, 75
 Todd Hall, 34, 38, 105, 113, 115, 123
 Todd Hall addition, 100, 105, 119, 123
 "Totem pole," 11
 Trailer court, 78
 Trinity Lutheran Church, 32
 Troy Hall, 38, 80, 97
 TUB, 12, 16, 109
 Unitarian Fellowship, 32
 University of Washington, 16, 53-54, 59-60, 122
 Van Doren Hall, 48, 102
 Veterinary hospital, 87, 91
 Veterinary hospital (old), 33, 48
 Waller Hall, 74, 90, 91
 Washington Agricultural College, 19, 45
 Washington Square, 82, 100
 Washington State University, 119, 125
 Water tower, 12
 Wegner Hall, 87, 91
 Wesley Foundation, 29
 White Hall, 46
 Wilmer Hall, 69, 74
 Wilson Compton Union, 37, 106, 109
 Wilson Hall, 37, 80, 97, 115

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